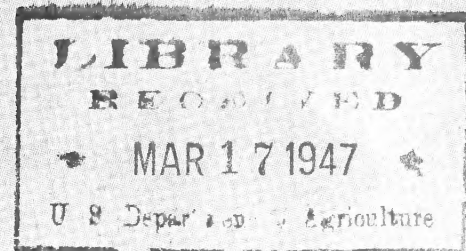


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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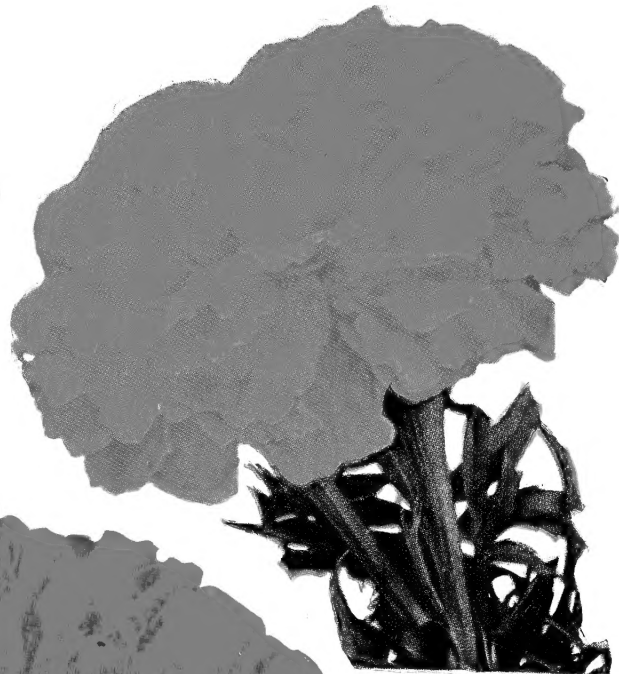
Barteldes
SEEDS
Lawrence, Kansas

1947
Our 80th Year

*Some of the
Better Annuals
that should be
in
Every Garden*



MORNING-GLORY, Scarlett O'Hara.
Pkt. 15c.



MARIGOLD,
Yellow Supreme.
Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA,
Dahlia-flowered.
Pkt. 10c.



COSMOS, Orange Flare.
Pkt. 10c.



ZINNIA,
Fantasy.
Pkt. 10c.



Our 80th Year

Eighty years of Seed Service Way back since 1867. That's a long, long time, and we can offer no better recommendation for the quality of Barteldes Seeds.

They have definitely stood the test of time.

You, too, will be pleased with them.

ASPARAGUS

Packet, 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Planting Instructions *Can be grown in any soil which is not too wet. The seed should be sown in March or April, in rows 14 inches apart, and lightly covered with a layer of soil ½ to ¾-inch deep. When the seed is up the plants should be thinned out. The permanent bed should be prepared by digging a trench 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep. Fill this one-third full of well-rotted manure. Half fill the remaining space with good soil and transplant the clumps one foot apart. Cover to surface. The stalks should not be cut until a year after planting and then but lightly. Full harvest may be taken after this.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

*More vigorous than the Mary Washington, being bred to resist rust diseases. Productive, uniform type. Shoots large, of extra good quality, rich green color tinted with purple at tips.

MARY WASHINGTON

The most extensively grown variety. Also rust-resistant.

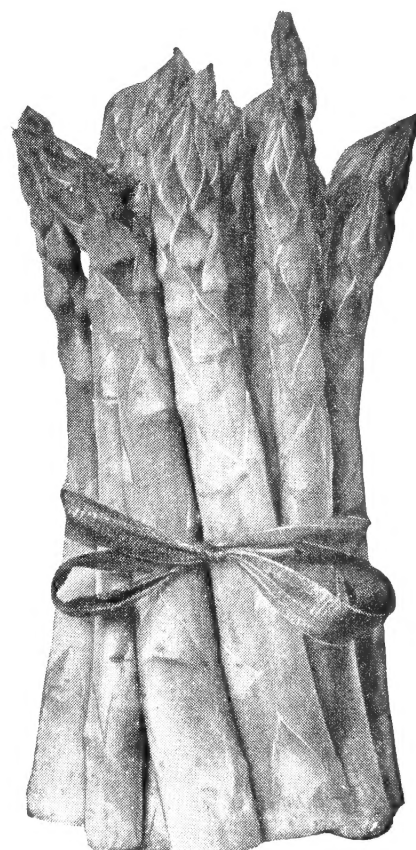
ASPARAGUS ROOTS

One Year Old. We can furnish WASHINGTON roots at 40c per doz., \$1.75 per 100.

PLANTING DATES FOR KANSAS

Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Peas, Turnips—as soon as ground can be worked after February 20. Onion Sets, Beets, Carrots, Potatoes, Parsnips, Cabbage Plants—Oat-Planting time—March 1 to 31. Tomato Plants, Pepper Plants, Beans (Snap), Okra—Corn-Planting time—or frost-free date. Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Beans—after soil is warm, week to 10 days after frost-free date.

PLANTING DATES FOR OKLAHOMA will be about a week or two earlier. AND FOR COLORADO about three weeks later.



Martha Washington Asparagus



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Planting Instructions

BUSH BEANS are planted in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, 1½ to 2 inches deep. Thin out to 3 or 4 inches between each plant. Cultivate frequently, but not while soil is wet.

DWARF LIMAS are only partly dwarf and should be given more space than the green and wax. Plant all Limas after ground is warm.

POLE BEANS are planted in hills 3 to 4 feet apart and supported on stakes.

BEANS a most satisfactory garden crop

Easy to grow, and may be canned or frozen for winter use. Garden Beans fall into two distinct classes, namely Bush and Pole Beans. Each of these classes is again subdivided into Kidney and Lima Beans. The Kidney Beans of the bush type are either Wax Podded or Green Podded in character, as are also the Pole Beans of this class. Lima Beans are either of the Bush or Pole Type.

IMPORTANT

Days to Maturity Although different conditions and locations make it impossible to predict the exact number of days required to mature any given vegetable, we have, for your convenience, listed the approximate number of days required to mature these varieties in the Middle West. The maturity periods listed after the names should be classified as follows: In the Wax and Green Pod classes the figures indicate the number of days required to produce snap pods. In the Lima class

the number of days required to produce green shell beans.

Quick Freezing of Vegetables is increasing in importance in our daily supply of foods, both for home and market use. We recommend the varieties which have been found adapted to this purpose.

*Designates Varieties Recommended for "Quick Freezing."

WAX BEANS . . . Bush Type

25c per ½ lb., 40c per lb.; packet, 5c.

Improved Golden Wax Plants are small, compact, erect and very prolific. Pods are borne well off the ground which prevents rust and rot, are of golden yellow color, brittle, fleshy and solid, with wax-like texture. A good shell bean for winter use. Seed oval, white with purplish eye. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 48.

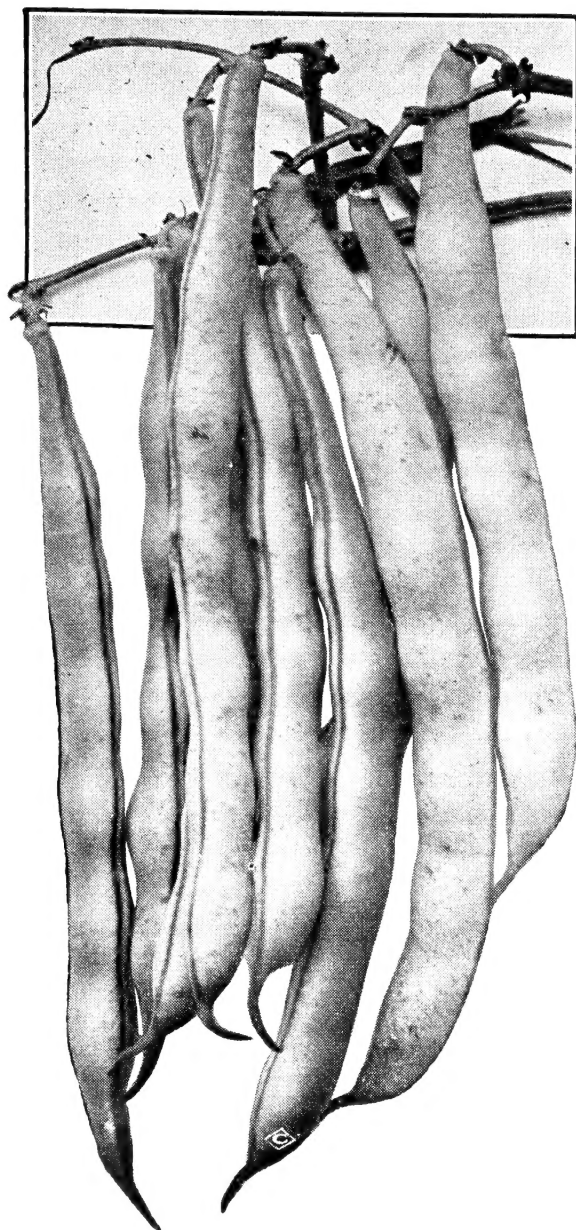
***Round Pod Kidney Wax** Also called BRITTLE WAX. This is the best yellow wax bean on the market. Absolutely stringless. Plants make a strong growth and are very productive. Seed, kidney-shaped, white with black eye. Length of pod, 5½ inches; height of plant 15 inches; days to maturity, 52.

***Pencil Pod Black Wax** Plants are very productive, with straight pods of light golden yellow color, round, meaty, deeply crease-backed, extremely brittle and without fiber. An excellent quality for home and market gardens. Seed black. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 54.

Sure Crop Wax Classed as an early variety, suitable for home and market. Flat pods are clear amber yellow and stringless at all stages of development. Seed black, egg-shaped. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 53.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

25c per ½ lb.; 40c per lb.; packet, 5c.



Tendergreen

***Stringless Black Valentine** This bean is prolific, hardy and heat resisting, and is finding favor with market gardeners for shipping. Pod is darker green than Red Valentine, oval, slightly curved and absolutely stringless. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 50.

Stringless Red Valentine Very good for home garden or shipping. Pods almost round, somewhat curved and stringless. Somewhat later than the Black Valentine. Color of seed is red mottled. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 15 inches; days to maturity, 54.

Tennessee Green Pod Sometimes called Dwarf Kentucky Wonder. Pods are flat, broad, almost straight, stringless in the snap stage. Seed yellowish brown in color. Length of pod, 8 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 52.

***Giant Stringless Green Pod** Bears for about a month and is very desirable for home use and for the market. Plants are large, spreading and exceedingly productive. Recommended for freezing preservation. Pods are stringless and brittle in all stages. Seeds oval, yellowish brown in color. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 17 inches; days to maturity, 54.

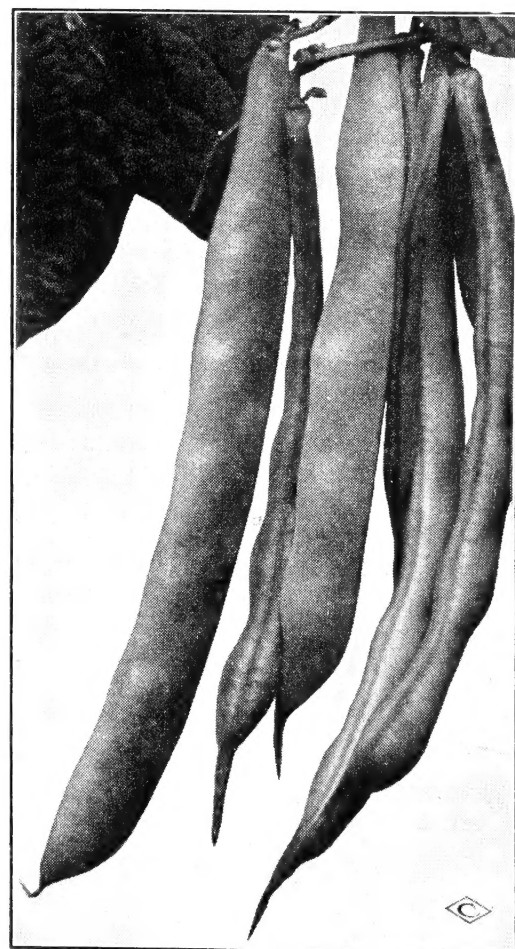
***Burpee's Stringless Green Pod** Very popular and widely grown. Pods are somewhat variable in size, generally more or less scimitar curved, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, usually contain six seeds very crowded in pod. Recommended for preservation by freezing. Seed color coffee brown with black eye-ring. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 18 inches; days to maturity, 50.

Tendergreen All American Award of Merit, 1933. New and distinct green-podded bush bean of very high quality. Pods absolutely stringless and fiberless, fleshy, nearly straight and round. Recommended for freezing. Seed is brownish-black, mottled tan. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 53.

Bountiful The plant is vigorous, very productive and resistant to dust. Immense pods are rich green, thick, broad, uniform in shape, stringless but slightly fibrous. Make excellent snap beans. Color, straw yellow with dark brown eye-ring. Length of pod, 7 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 48.

***Full Measure** Not a new variety, yet is recognized as one of the most desirable. Pods are absolutely stringless, and remain tender and meaty until the bean is fully matured and ready to shell. Seed reddish brown, buff field. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 17 inches; days to maturity, 54.

Keystonian Developed to replace Full Measure for canners' use but is also a fine variety for the home garden. Has dark foliage, sturdy, pods straight, slender and stringless. Seeds are medium to dark brown. Length of pod, 7½ inches; height of plant, 18 inches; days to maturity, 53.



Bountiful

Maturity Period Indicates Number of Days Required to Produce Snap Beans.

POLE BEANS

Packet, 5c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

*Kentucky Wonder or OLD HOMESTEAD

Moderately branched, good climbing plant of medium height. Pods scimitar curved, extremely brittle. An excellent bean for canning and recommended for quick freezing. Seed Brown. Length of pod, 8 inches; height of plant, 5 feet; days to maturity, 65.

Lazy Wife Very prolific. Vine dark, heavy; pods are broad, much bulged at seeds, light green, brittle, stringless, crisp. Desirable for snaps, green, and dry shelled beans. Seed white. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 5 feet; days to maturity, 73.

Cut Short or Corn Hill Largely used for planting among corn. Pods are short, very straight, decidedly bulged at seeds, crisp when young. Seed drab and red. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 6 feet; days to maturity, 73.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Moderately branched vine, of large growth and good climbing habit, productive and long bearing. Pods straight, flat, smooth surface. May be used as either snap, shell or dry beans. Seed white. Length of pod, 6½ inches; height of plant, 5 feet; days to maturity, 70.

Scarlet Runner (Flowering Beans). Used either for oramental purposes or green shell and snap beans. Flowers are bright scarlet. Splendid for covering trellises or fences. Pods are broad, flat, deep green. Seed purple mottled violet. Length of pod, 5 inches; height of plant, 12 feet; days to maturity, 65.

LIMA BEANS

Kentucky Wonder

Early Golden Cluster Wax

Bush Type

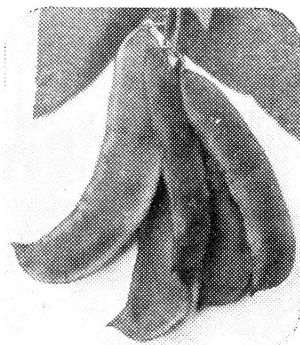
Packet, 5c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Burpee's Bush Lima Plant large, thick stemmed with occasional runners. Shell pods, dark green, of smooth surface moderately curved, flat, uniform in size. Very large for dwarf limas. Seed greenish white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 19 inches; days to maturity, 75.

***Henderson's Bush Lima** (BABY LIMA). Small plant, slender stemmed, very erect, bushy, very early, long in bearing. Pods in numerous clusters close to center of plant. Especially adapted to West and Middle West. Seed white. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 12 inches; days to maturity, 66.

Speckled Bush Lima One of the hardiest, and a sure cropper. Pods rather short and flat. Seed mottled. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 67.

***Fordhook Bush Lima** Vines strong, erect, keeping bean pods off the ground. Bears immense crop of large pods, which contain three to five beans. Seed white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 15 inches; days to maturity, 75.



Henderson's Bush

Pole Type

Packet, 5c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Large White Lima or BUTTER BEAN. Large seeded, vigorous; a good climber and quite productive. Pods are dark green, curved, very wide. Seed greenish-white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 88.

King of the Garden Lima Largely grown and a valuable general purpose bean. Plant much branched, late, long-bearing. Seed white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 88.

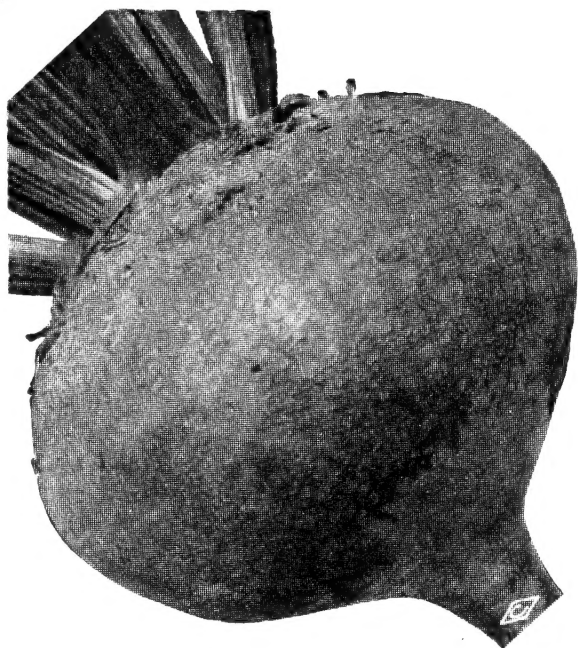
Small Carolina or Sieva Small type of pole lima, good winter bean, matures quickly, and is very productive. Green shell beans of excellent quality. Seed white. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 76.

Pole Speckled Lima (FLORIDA BUTTER). Vine heavy, bears profusely through season. Small beans, are of good quality either in green or dry state. Seeds buff mottled with brown. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 77.

*Recommended for "Quick Freezing."

TABLE BEETS

Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.



Barteldes Early Blood Turnip

Planting Instructions Garden Beets—Beets are sown where crop is to grow, in open ground, as soon as spring frosts are over, 1 inch deep in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, for convenience in hoeing; and young plants are thinned out, with a greater or less space between them, usually about 4 inches, according to size of variety grown. The thinning from crop make excellent greens. They thrive in well enriched soil, with plenty of sunshine.

Barteldes' Early Blood Turnip Carefully selected strain used by truckers, produce shippers and canners. Very early, fine quality, sweet and tender. Roots globular with small tap root, flesh dark red with indistinct lighter red zones. Days to maturity, 55.

Early Blood Turnip The old popular standard variety. Good for home and market garden and for canning. Excellent for winter storage. Roots nearly round, of medium size, dark red. Interior bright red with zones of lighter shades. Days to maturity, 58.

Extra Early Egyptian Beet is small, but is exceptionally early and this entitles it to a place in every garden. Dark red in color, flesh zoned a lighter shade or a shade of pinkish white. Days to maturity, 50.

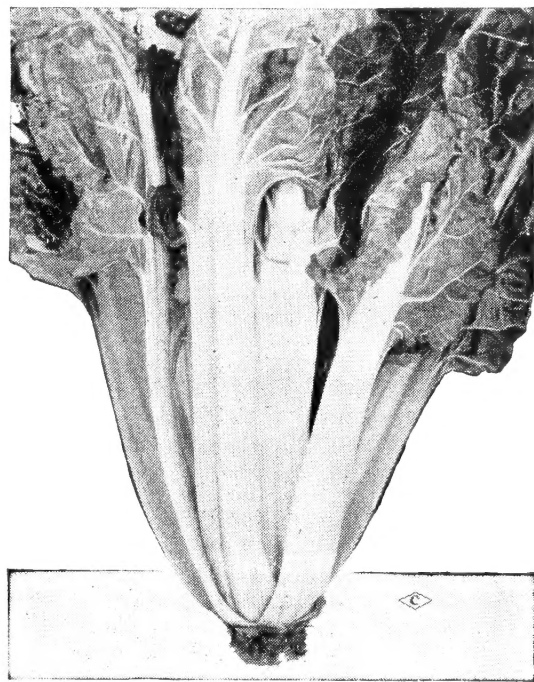
Detroit Dark Red It has a round, somewhat ovoid root, very smooth, and a fine, deep blood-red color. The flesh is bright red, tender and good in quality. Days to maturity, 55.

Crosby's Early Egyptian Exceedingly early. Roots rounded and flattened, especially underneath. Skin very smooth, violet or slaty red, flesh dark blood color. Days to maturity, 50.

Early Wonder One of the earliest beets. Tops medium small, erect with small collar or crown. Roots blood red, flattened globe with small tap root. Flesh purplish red zoned lighter shades. Days to maturity, 50.

Long Blood Red Long rooted late variety valued by many for winter use. Old standard variety for table and cattle. Yields very heavy and is the best drought resister of all. Grows entirely under ground. Flesh is of deep purplish red. Days to maturity, 70.

Swiss Chard Beet Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach. Stalks and mid-ribs may be prepared like asparagus. Days to maturity, 50 to 55.



Swiss Chard Beet



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

SUGAR BEETS and MANGELS

1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

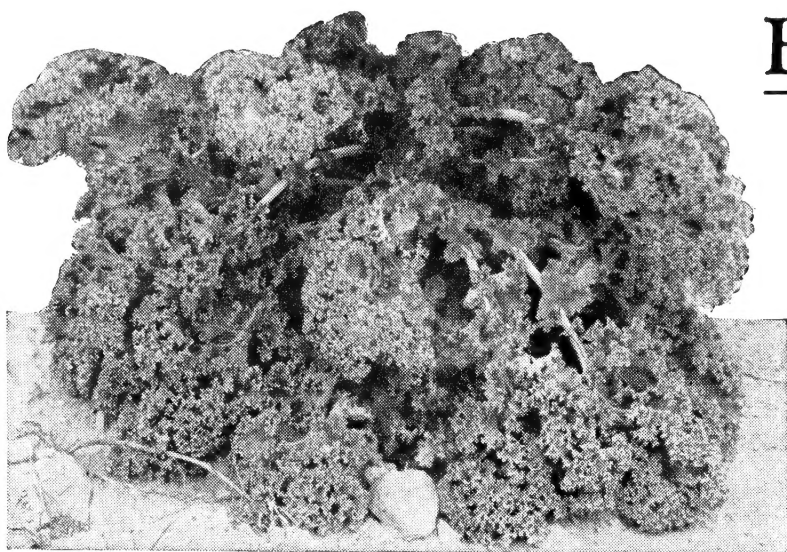
Planting Instructions Stock and Sugar Beets—Soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. Rows should be 2½ to 3 feet apart and seed sown four to five pounds to the acre. When plants are 4 inches high thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Every farmer who has any stock whatever should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels. They grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred.

White Klein Wansleben Sugar Contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar and yields, under an average condition, 16 tons to the acre. They can be grown as close as 5 inches apart and 2 feet between the rows. Mammoth yielder, grown for sugar and is also used as a winter feed for cows. Days to maturity, 90.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding. Days to maturity, 105.

Giant Half Sugar Mangel The large size Mangel combined with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beet. Roots are gray white below the ground with white flesh, and of bronze shade above. Days to maturity, 90.



Dwarf Green Kale

Dwarf Green Grows 16 to 20 inches high, can be used as a vegetable or for ornamental flower beds. Sown in spring. Days to maturity, 55.

BROCCOLI

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.25.

These types of green-sprouting Italian Broccoli resemble a green-headed cauliflower. Small heads grow after the main head has been cut.

Planting Instructions Like Cauliflower, a cultivated variety of wild cabbage, grown for the sake of the head. Generally considered more hardy than Cauliflower. Seed is sown in frames early in spring. Culture same as Cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting A distinct variety for the home garden. Plant forms a central head, fairly compact cluster of flower buds resembling cauliflower, except that it is green in color. This variety has become very popular not only because of its green color and greater vitamin content, but because there is less grief in its culture. Nevertheless, the same favorable soil and climate conditions favor the full development of sprouting broccoli. The seeds are usually planted indoors about ten weeks before planting in the spring, or sown in the open for a fall crop. The home gardener can well consider broccoli ahead of cauliflower, since he will find the tender leaves about the stem, as well as the secondary flower clusters which develop after the first cutting, a good substitute for other greens. Center head can be cut about sixty days after planting and smaller heads on side branches throughout the summer. Delicious and healthful. Days to maturity, 60.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Pkt., 15c; 1 oz., 75c; 4 ozs., \$2.25.

CULTURE—Same as late Cabbage or Cauliflower.

Brussels Sprouts Another member of the cabbage family. "Buttons" or small heads along the stalk may be grown to a larger size by pinching out crown of the plant after the bottoms have formed. Very hardy, improved by frost. Days to maturity, 90.

CHIVES

An unimportant member of the onion tribe. Pkt., 15c.

CHICORY

Large Rooted or Coffee Plant much used in Europe for coffee. In fall, roots may be taken up and dried same as apples. Roasted and ground like coffee. Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c.

BORECOLE or KALE

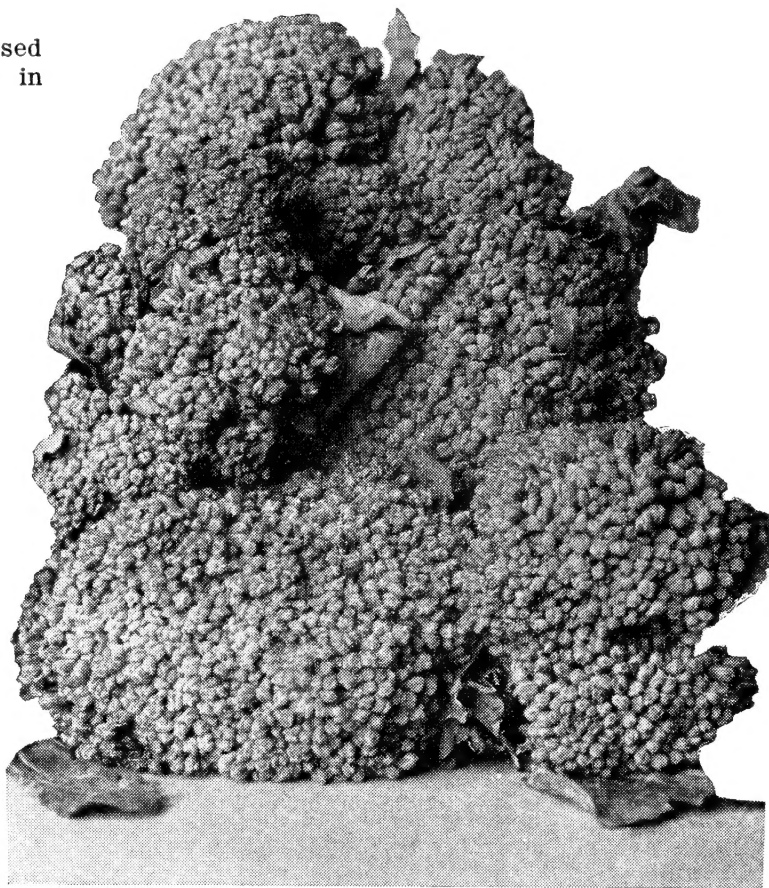
Packet, 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Often described as loose leaf cabbage, cooked as greens, improved by frost, and may be had from outdoors in the garden when all other greens have perished.

Planting Instructions Given about the same treatment as late cabbage. Sow seed ½ inch deep in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Extra hardy varieties may be sown in September and wintered over.

Tall Green Curled or Scotch

Stems straight, grows 3 to 5 feet high, bears plume 16 to 20 inches in length. Very hardy; severest winters will not kill. Days to maturity, 60.



Broccoli, Italian Green Sprouting

COLLARDS

Georgia Southern or Creole Forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves on tall stem. Days to maturity, 80. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 28c; 1 lb., 90c.

CORN SALAD BROADLEAVED. Used as a salad. Seeds are sown late in August or in autumn in any soil. Plant produces leaves from October until spring without requiring any attention or protection. Pkt., 15c.

GARDEN CRESS FOR GARNISHING. Crisp, pungent leaves used as a condiment and for garnishing. Sow in a moist and shaded position to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves. Pkt., 10c.

WATER CRESS This is a distinct variety of Cress with small, oval leaves. It thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet, but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 15c.

CABBAGE

Except varieties specially priced—

All Pkts., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

Planting Instructions The different kinds of cabbages vary so much that it is impossible to lay down precise rules for the cultivation of even each entire class or section. A cool, moist climate has been proven the most suitable of all for culture of cabbages. Heat and drought are very injurious to them, while they grow well in moist, foggy weather, even when somewhat cold. The ground should be dug rather deeply and plentifully fertilized. Cover the seed ¼ to ½ inch deep. Early varieties may be set close as 16 or 18 inches, the rows being 30 to 36 inches apart. For late varieties leave 18 to 24 inches between plants. Plants started in cold frames are set out early in April and seeds planted at the same time will give plants for succession crop. Plants for the late crop are started in May or June. These are then transplanted to where the crop is to grow. Plants should be watered from time to time during the summer, and should be protected from insects.

Our cabbage seed is very carefully selected and true to type. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.



Golden Acre



Danish Ballhead



Late Flat Dutch

Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market Very early, round headed, exceptionally large, solid and of very fine quality. Leaves are medium light green, thick and smooth. Vigorous grower, and a good keeper. Days to maturity, 80. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

True Jersey Wakefield Heads evenly from latter part of June to first of July. Leaves yellow tint, stiff texture. Head very pale green; short; blunt and conical; sometimes tinged with red. Very early, productive, and a good keeper. Days to maturity, 75.

Golden Acre Cabbage A new variety, seven days ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. Heads are round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture. Average weight is about 4 pounds to the head. Days to maturity, 68. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Charleston Wakefield One of the best early varieties for southern home gardeners to plant. The plants stand frost with little harm. The heads are large and conical. Ready for use about a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Days to maturity, 71.

Stein's Early Dwarf Flat Dutch A short-stemmed variety, well suited for market garden culture, and being a good shipper is used very extensively by the produce growers in Texas. A well bred cabbage, and a certain header. Heads are somewhat smaller than the Early Flat Dutch. Days to maturity, 90.

Second Early or Round Head Varieties

The Glory Recently introduced from Holland. Combines earliness with good size, which are desirable qualities for market purposes. Leaves are large, spreading, curved and frilled. Heads are globular, or very nearly round, very solid and very large size. Days to maturity, 90.

All Season If planted in spring will mature in 85 days; about 80 days when planted in July. Leaves and head are of fine clear green color. Head thick and broad, very much depressed and quite flattened on the top. Good for both winter and summer use. Days of maturity, 85.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Popular because of its heat-resisting quality. Very good for medium early, main crop or later use. Short stemmed variety. Heads are round, solid and sometimes brown on top. Days to maturity, 100.

CABBAGE, continued

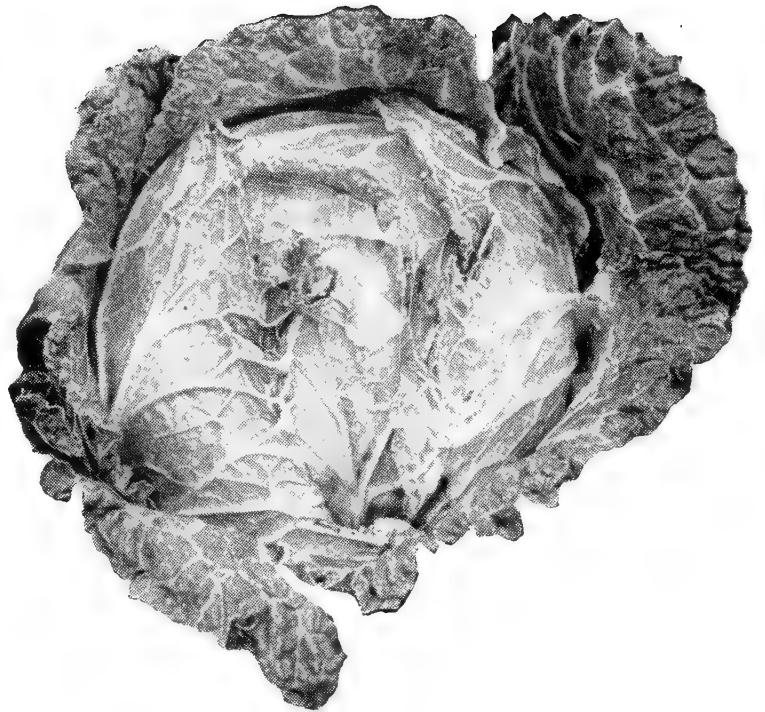
This Page, All Packets, 10c, except varieties specially priced. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

Main Crop Varieties

Surehead Similar to Late Flat Dutch. Rather long in stem, the head of average size, compact and regular. Grown by more than 100,000 planters. This cabbage keeps well and is a splendid shipper. Days to maturity, 110.

Late Premium Flat Dutch A tall stemmed variety, rather quicker to head than the late Flat Dutch cabbage, the leaves are large and glaucous; head is big, flattened, full and solid. Days to maturity, 115.

Danish Ballhead A sure header. The heads are round, hard, and extremely heavy, though not extra large. It will keep until March or April with almost no waste. Days to maturity, 110. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.



Drumhead Savoy

Savoy Cabbage

Drumhead Savoy Stem 5 to 6 inches high, stout, bearing a broad, thick, compact head, which is flat on top, sometimes tinged with wine-red, and almost perfectly smooth, being only partially crimped at the edges of the leaves. Outer leaves are numerous, broad, stiff, well spread out, and dark green in color. Bears early frosts very well. Days to maturity, 110.



Chinese Cabbage

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Pe Tsai—Wong Bok, Pekin
About 65 days. Sow last half of July or first of August for best results in this section. When matured this plant resembles Cos lettuce more than cabbage. Used in salads or may be cooked like cabbage or asparagus. Plants should be banked as they grow, or the leaves tied up over the center to produce celery-like form. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 1.25.



Field of Mammoth Red Rock

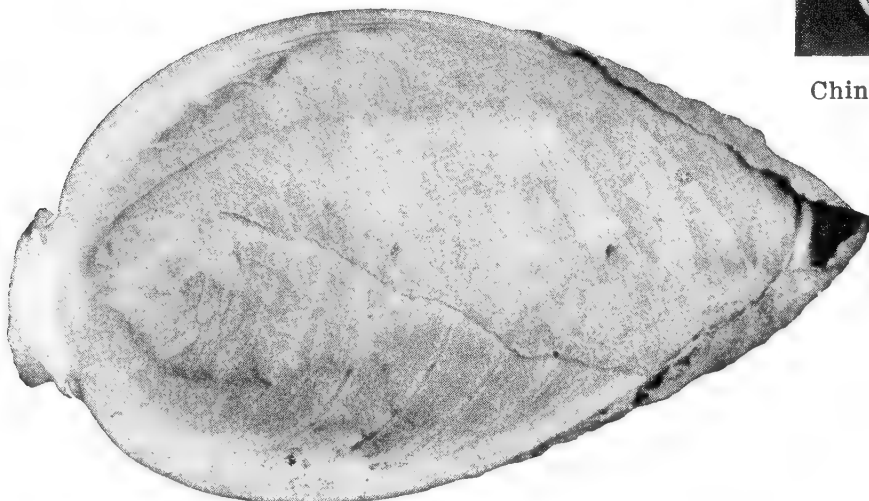
Yellows Resistant Varieties

Jersey Queen Exceptionally resistant to Yellows. Heads are of conical form, with broad base and pointed top. Compact plants and very productive. One of the first resistant varieties to mature, but is somewhat later than Jersey Wakefield from which this strain was developed. Days to maturity, 70. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Marion Market Resembles Copenhagen Market but is later in maturing. Head is nearly round, yields heavily, and is excellent for kraut. Can be grown on yellows infested soil. Days to maturity, 80. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

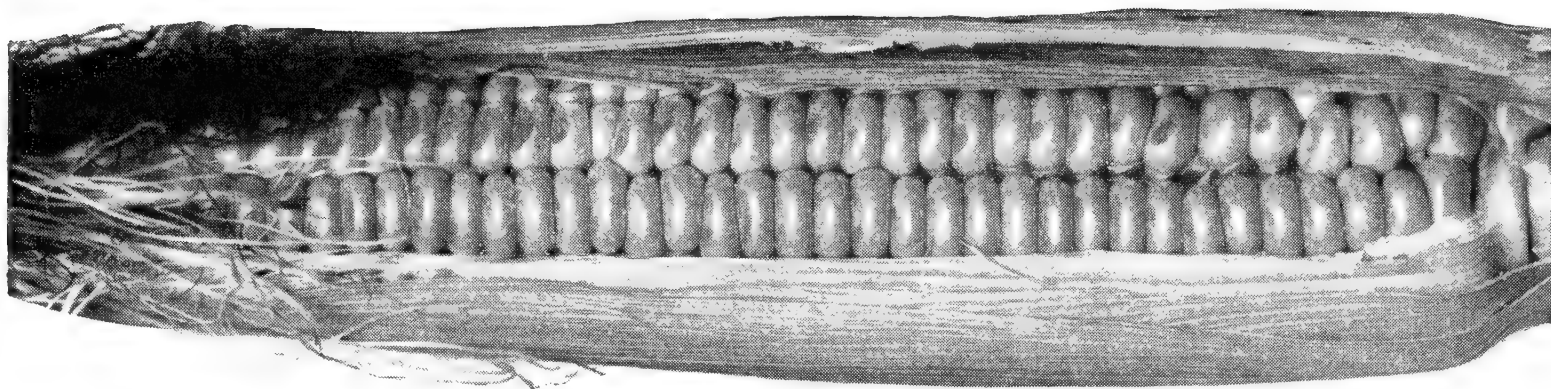
Red Cabbage

Mammoth Red Rock Violet-red, sometimes slightly mixed with green, and covered abundantly with bloom which gives them a blue tinge. Head rather large, rounded in shape, slightly depressed, not so deeply colored on the outside, but very deeply colored at the heart. Very productive. Days to maturity, 120. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.



Wakefield

Eat it Fresh . . SWEET CORN . . Can it for Winter



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Planting Instructions The seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches in the row. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough, all weeds should be kept down, and all suckers removed from around the base of plant. One pound will plant 275 hills, and 14 pounds will plant about an acre in drills.

HYBRIDS

Corn Packets, 5 Cents.

***Golden Cross Bantam (YELLOW).** A hybrid cross of two inbred strains of Bantam. Developed by the Purdue Experiment Station. Matures about 8 to 10 days later than Golden Bantam. Better adapted to a wider range of conditions and less susceptible to Stewart's disease. Length of ear, 8 inches; number of rows, 12; days to maturity, 82. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c.

Marcross An early, large eared, wilt resistant market hybrid. Rows are straight, fairly well filled tips and heavy husk coverage. Plants are 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet and well rooted. Length of ear, 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; number of rows, 10-14; days to maturity, 72. 1 lb., 55c.

Carmel Cross Large gently tapering eared, wilt resistant, early market yellow hybrid. Length of ear, 7 inches; number of rows, 12-14; days to maturity, 78. 1 lb., 55c.

Hybrid Evergreen (WHITE). Plant similar to Evergreen, but more uniform, higher yielding, higher sugar content, and more tender than the open-pollinated variety. Grains semi-narrow, plant dark green. Length of ear, 8 inches; number of rows, 12-16; days to maturity, 90. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

WHITE VARIETIES

OPEN-POLLINATED

Stowell's Evergreen This is the standard main-crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. It is exceptionally tender and sugary. Length of ear, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; number of rows, 14-20; days to maturity, 94. 1 lb., 40c.

Country Gentleman (SHOE PEG). A very fine variety for canning, home and market. Ears large, kernels small but deep and without any row formation. It matures late. Length of ear, 8 inches; days to maturity, 90. 1 lb., 40c.

Early Evergreen Similar to Stowell's Evergreen, only about ten days earlier. It retains the fine sugary flavor and tenderness of kernel that have made the Evergreen popular. Length of ear, 8 inches; number of rows, 14-18; days to maturity, 84. 1 lb., 40c.

YELLOW VARIETIES

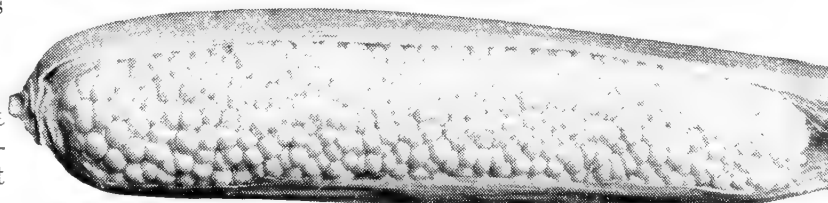
Golden Giant A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. This is the largest of the yellow sugar varieties. Deep orange in color and extremely juicy and sweet. Length of ear, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; number of rows, 12-16; days to maturity, 88. 1 lb., 40c.

***Golden Bantam** Rather early variety, very tender and sweet, with rich flavor. Matures early and is comparatively free from worms. Length of ear, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; number of rows, 8; days to maturity, 78. 1 lb., 40c.

Golden Gem Extremely early, short plants bearing ears close to ground. Kernels deep yellow, tender and sweet. Length of ear, 6 inches; number of rows, 8; days to maturity, 67. 1 lb., 40c.

Improved Golden Bantam More rows and larger than original Golden Bantam with a better yield. Length of ear, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; number of rows, 10-14; days to maturity, 84. 1 lb., 40c.

Golden Sunshine A good flavored, fairly early yellow corn with broad kernels. Length of ear, 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; number of rows, 10-14; days to maturity, 77. 1 lb., 40c.



Country Gentleman

CARROTS... for table use

A Good Source of Vitamin A—the Eyesight Vitamin.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Planting Instructions Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible, and in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Cover not more than ½ inch deep. When the plants are about 3 to 4 inches high thin out to 2 inches apart for the small early varieties and 4 inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room. Keep them thoroughly hoed.

Imperator All American Selection 1933. Seven to 8 inches long, deep orange colored throughout, brittle, and sweet, has practically no core, and is an abundant cropper. Days to maturity, 72.

***Chantenay or Model** A Guerande of considerably longer size. It is delicate in flavor, juicy and sweet. Largely planted as a medium early variety. Days to maturity, 70.

Danver's Half Long Fine for table use and best of all for the stock breeder, since it is a wonderful producer. It is a slender half-long root, very well colored, and has a blunt end. Days to maturity, 75.

Improved Long Orange For stock feeding and table use. Fed to milk cows and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Root is pale orange on the underground portion, and green above ground. It is a good keeper. Days to maturity, 80.

Oxheart or Guerande One of the best carrots for the table. It is remarkable for its great size and quickness of growth. The flesh is very tender and delicate, and a beautiful orange red, paler at the center. Days to maturity, 72.

***Red Core Chantenay** A fine early half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Color deep orange red, core of deeper color. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown. Days to maturity, 68.

Nantes Half Long, Stump Rooted One of the best table carrots, very tender and delicious. The flesh is orange red, fine grained and free from hard fibre or core. Roots grow from 6 to 7 inches long, holding their thickness throughout the entire length of the root and end abruptly into a thin, small tail. Days to maturity, 70.



Danver's Half Long

No home garden would be complete without a goodly supply of carrots planted for a succession, which can be achieved both by planting at different dates and by a choice of varieties.

Although light, sandy loam soils produce the smoothest and straightest carrots, all deep loam soils (except the heaviest clays) will produce satisfactory crops. Enormous yields are produced on muck soils. The home gardener is interested in growing the tender and, so far as possible, the coreless varieties.

Carrots are remarkably free from insects and plant diseases.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Large White or Belgian Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above the ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes.

Large Yellow Belgian Practically the same as above only the flesh is yellow. This is also a very good keeper.

CAULIFLOWER

Planting Instructions Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this very exacting vegetable. On heavy clay soils frequent cultivation, that creates a dust mulch, will often make up for an insufficient water supply. Hoe right close to the plants, giving shallow cultivation as they expand. The "heads" to be kept white and tender, must be protected from the sun soon after they begin to form by tying the leaves together over them. The seed is sown in April for an early crop and in July for a fall crop.

***Early Snowball No. 16** Very early. Produces a very large compact head which is snowy white, which forms quickly and will not discolor easily. Finest on the market. Days to maturity, 55. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 60c; ½ oz., \$1.10; 1 oz., \$2.00.

***Barteldes Mountain Snowball** This variety is considered one of the very best for outdoor culture. It will withstand weather conditions that are utterly ruinous to the Erfurt strains. Days to Maturity, 58. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 60c; ½ oz., \$1.10; 1 oz., \$2.00.



Cauliflower, Early Snowball

CUCUMBERS

for SLICING and PICKLES . . .

All Packets on this page 10c; all other prices except those marked: oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Planting Instructions A light warm soil is preferable but they will grow in almost any soil if there is good drainage. When all danger of frost is past sow the seed about ½ inch deep in hills 4 feet apart each way. Earlier crops may be had by starting the plants in a hotbed and transplanting about three or four of the young plants to a hill or by using Hotkaps. Keep the soil well fertilized and well cultivated between the plants until the vines cover it. Keeping them picked before they reach full size will cause the plants to bear longer.

Davis Perfect Well bred selection of White Spine type, slim in shape, 9 inches long, dark green color changing to white. Very crisp. Days to maturity, 65.

Improved Long Green The most popular for general use. The flesh is thick, firm and crisp. The fruit is slender, about 10 to 12 inches long, and remains dark green in color until ripe. Days to maturity, 68. 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

The Barteldes Cucumber Winner of "AWARD OF MERIT" in the All American Selections of Vegetables for 1934. Description: Often called Barteldes Long Green in the South. A fine white spine variety, smooth dark green wax-like outer skin, crisp white flesh. Size 10 to 12 inches long by 3 inches thick. Particularly valuable to the shipper and market gardener because it keeps its color and fresh appearance long after it is picked. Days to maturity, 65. 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Early Green Cluster A very popular early cucumber producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Length of fruit about 5 inches, skin prickly. Days to maturity, 55.

Early White Spine Very hardy, vigorous, and also very productive. When young they are green, short, stout; and as they grow they become paler and marked with four or five white longitudinal lines. Fruit about 8 inches long. Days to maturity, 62.



Early Fortune

Chicago or **WESTERFIELD PICKLING**. Well known and very popular. The fruits are about 6½ inches long. Set very early and if kept pulled will continue to produce fruit until frost. Excellent for picking. Days to maturity, 56.

Boston Pickling A smooth-fruited variety about 6 inches long, bright green, and is much used for pickling. Days to maturity, 58.

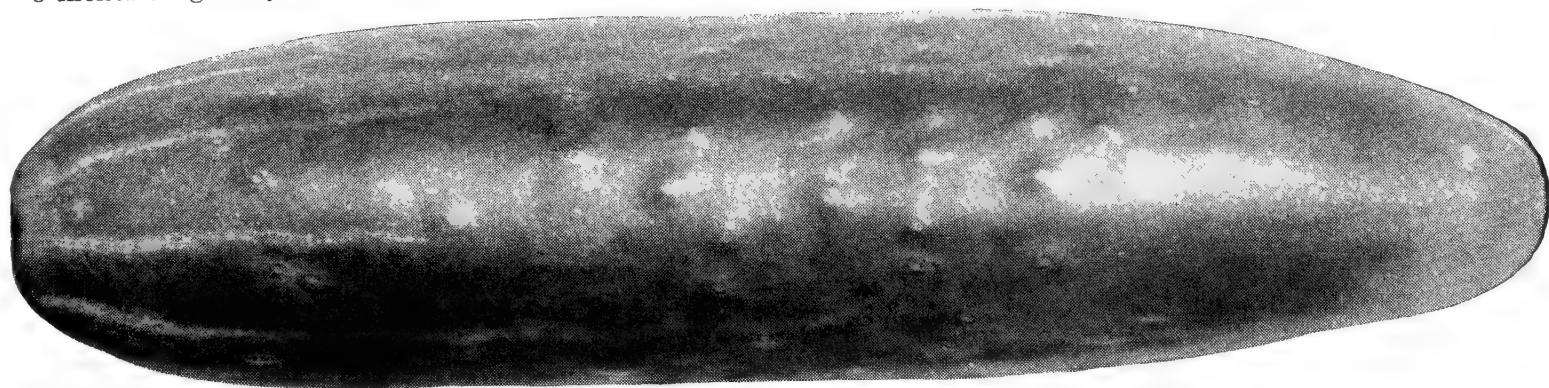
Early Fortune Largely grown by market gardeners. Vines make a strong growth, producing abundant crops of fruit, slightly pointed, with a very dark green skin, and retains its color much longer than most other sorts. Days to maturity, 63.

Prickly or **WEST INDIAN GHERKIN**. A creeping and very branching plant. Fruit is oval, green, with white longitudinal streaks, turning pale yellow when ripe. When ripe is about 2 inches long and over 1 inch in diameter. Days to maturity, 60.

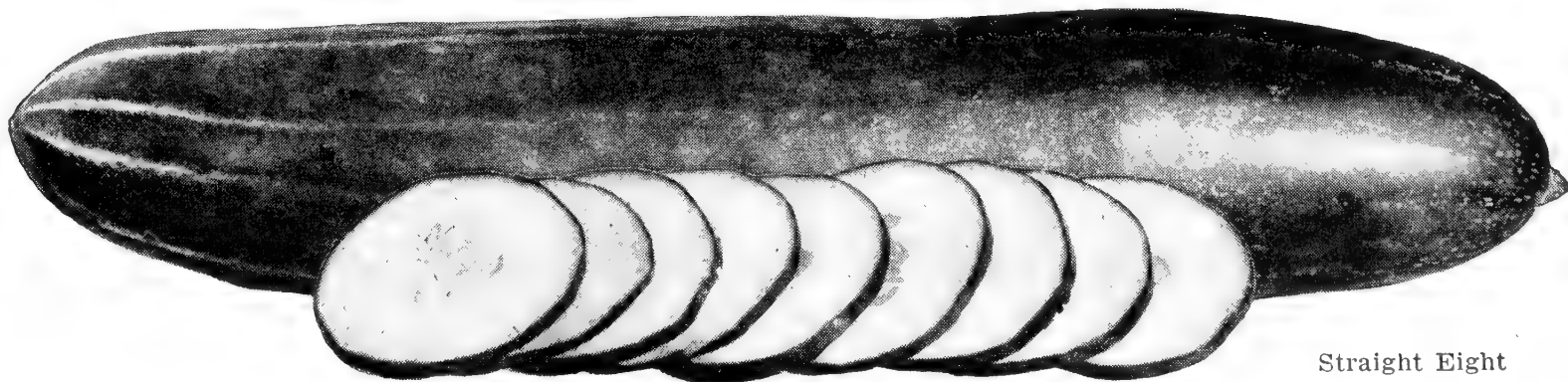
Straight Eight A Gold Medal Winner of 1935. One of the best for slicing. About 8 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter, straight and symmetrical. An excellent size for slicing and of a deep green when ready to use. Days to maturity, 66. 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Colorado (A&C) Fruits 9 to 11 inches long, slight taper at both ends, dark green, and hold up well in shipping. Days to maturity, 66 to 68. 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

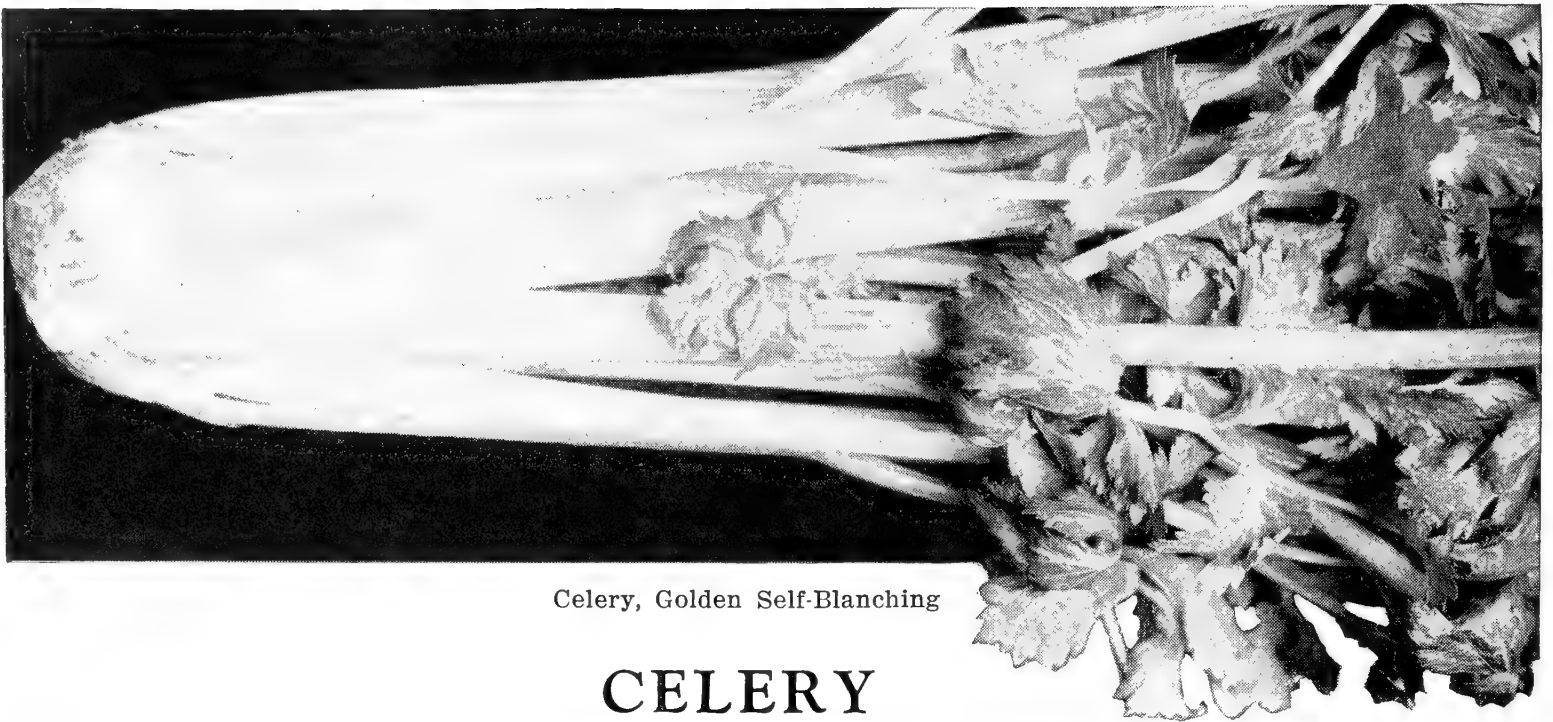
National Pickling One of the best all around pickles. Pickles are dark green, cylindrical, and blocky at both ends. Days to maturity, 55.



Barteldes



Straight Eight



Celery, Golden Self-Blanching

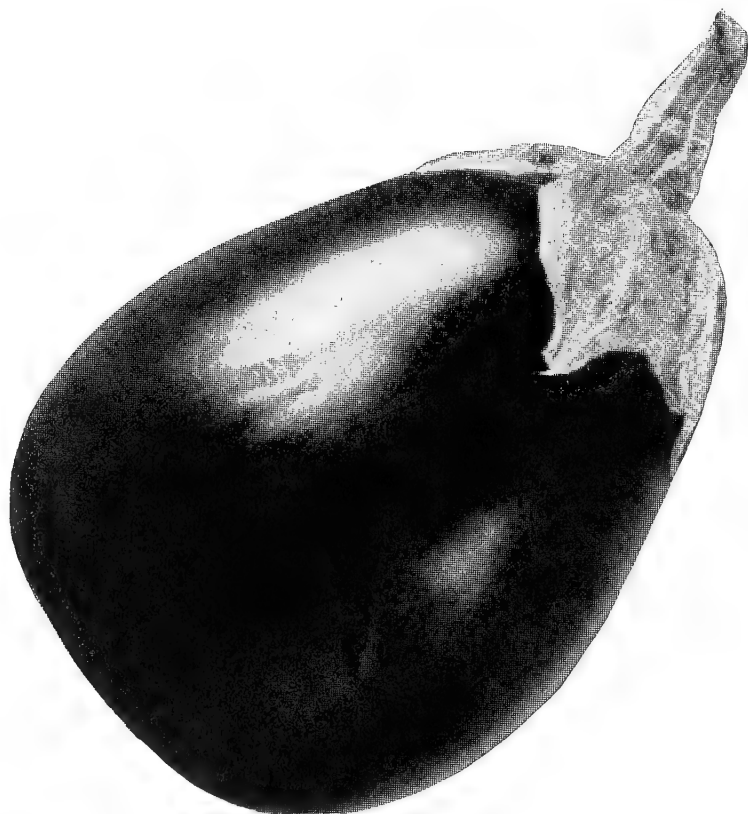
CELERY

Planting Instructions For this climate sow celery in May or early June, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When ready to transplant thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row, and leave growing until July or August when they should be planted in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set 6 inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants but do not let any earth get into the heart.

Giant Pascal A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter. Days to maturity, 135. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table. Days to maturity, 125. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

White Plume This variety is characterized by the silver-white color with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use. Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.



Black Beauty

CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

Planting Instructions Sow the latter part of April, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Thin out to about 1 inch apart in the row and transplant into rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row.

Uses—Served as a salad with French dressing, or served hot with cream sauce.

Roots are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

EGGPLANT

Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Planting Instructions Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out, as soon as big enough to be handled, to 3 to 4 inches each way and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside until the nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth.

Black Beauty The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, lustrous purplish-black. Days to maturity, 90.

New York Improved LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS. Stem stout, not very tall, usually branching, and of a gray-green, slightly or not at all tinged with purple. Fruit is very large, of a short pear shaped and slightly flattened at both ends. Days to maturity, 92.

ENDIVE

Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Planting Instructions Same as Lettuce. Fine salad plant. Also used as "boiled Greens." Can be grown the year round. To blanch, tie the leaves together two or three weeks before gathering.

Broad Leaved Batavian Bright green leaves, which are broad, twisted and waved. White midribs. Crisp and tender. Used in soups, stews and salads. Days to maturity, 90.

Green Curled Best for general use. Leaves finely cut, having a mossy appearance. Pungent flavor. Days to maturity, 94.



Scotch Flag Leek

GARLIC

The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Lb., 70c.

KOHL-RABI

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

Planting Instructions Sow in the spring in rows 3 to 8 inches and afterwards thin out to 8 to 10 inches in a row. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

When used for the table it should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate, having the combined flavors of the cabbage and turnip.

Early White Vienna The ball forms quickly in this variety and is ready to be eaten about two months from time of sowing. Days to maturity, 60.

LEEK

Planting Instructions For those who prefer milder onions, the leek deserves consideration. The home gardener will find its culture not at all difficult, since uniform stands from early seedlings result in luxuriant growth, especially in rich soils reinforced with fertilizer. It may be sown in drills or broadcast. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant into rows about a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows.

CULTURE—The production of tender sheaves of leaves which constitute the edible stalk is accomplished by either hilling or setting the seedlings in trenches. Leek may be stored for winter use in outdoor trenches or in sand in cool cellars.

Large London or Scotch Flag Long, broad stem, leaves are rather dark green color, rather early and a very productive variety. Aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked. Days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

OKRA or GUMBO

Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.45.

The young green pods are used in soups or stews, or in the South as a separate side dish. They impart a rich flavor to soups.

Planting Instructions Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and when the plants are 3 inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards.

Early Dwarf Prolific It is a small fruited sub-variety of the Long Green Okra, but is earlier and more productive. The pods are very short. Days to maturity, 60.

Tall Pods are usually 6 to 8 inches long, slender, pointed and about 1 inch in diameter. Days to maturity, 62.

White Velvet Distinctly unlike other varieties in that the pod is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. Pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance. Days to maturity, 65.



Southern Giant Mustard

MUSTARD

Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Planting Instructions Mustard greens or mustard spinach is an acceptable substitute for spinach and can usually be depended upon for satisfactory growth, even in poor soil. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible, or if wanted for a fall crop, in late July or early August. In the South the crops are often started in the fall for early spring salad. Seed is sown in drills about 12 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 5 or 6 inches in the row. Mustard has an especial appeal for the home gardener who has a fondness for "greens."

Southern Giant Curled Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet. Days to maturity, 35.

Chinese Very hardy. A large plant, leaves are often 14 to 16 inches long, with the edges often turned underneath. The leaves are eaten like spinach. Days to maturity, 40.

Florida Broad Leaved Exceptionally large, thick, bright green, smooth leaves with toothed edges; a quick grower. Days to maturity, 40.

White English The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young. Days to maturity, 35.

MUSTARD SPINACH

Tendergreen A quick growing plant similar to foliage turnip but producing a crop of leaves in much shorter time. Earliest and quickest growing green. Very popular everywhere. Days to maturity, 28. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.



Tall Okra

LETTUCE

Prices of All Lettuce Except Those Priced: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Planting Instructions

Sow in rows about 2 feet apart, seeds about two to the inch and covered from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In growing head lettuce it is important that the heads develop as much as possible during cool weather. One ounce will sow a row 150 feet long; 3 pounds to the acre.

LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

Grand Rapids (BLACK SEED). The best leaf lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for family use. It does not form a head but produces beautiful, long, curly and wrinkled leaves. Days to maturity, 45.

Black Seeded Simpson Plant is compact and consists of a firm, well blanched, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together. Days to maturity, 40.

Early Curled or White Seeded Simpson Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well balanced, dense cluster of leaves. Days to maturity, 40.

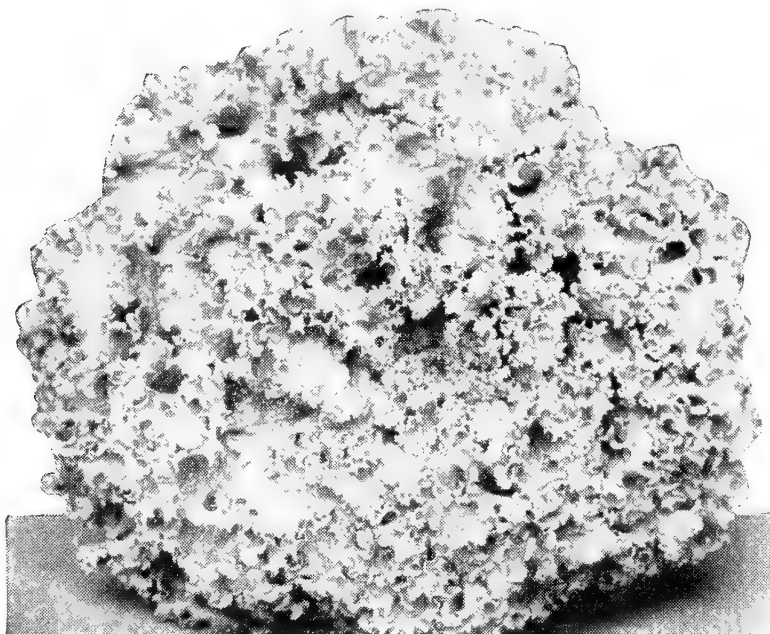
HEAD LETTUCE

Iceberg (WHITE SEED). A curled heading medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp, white interior. Days to maturity, 60. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

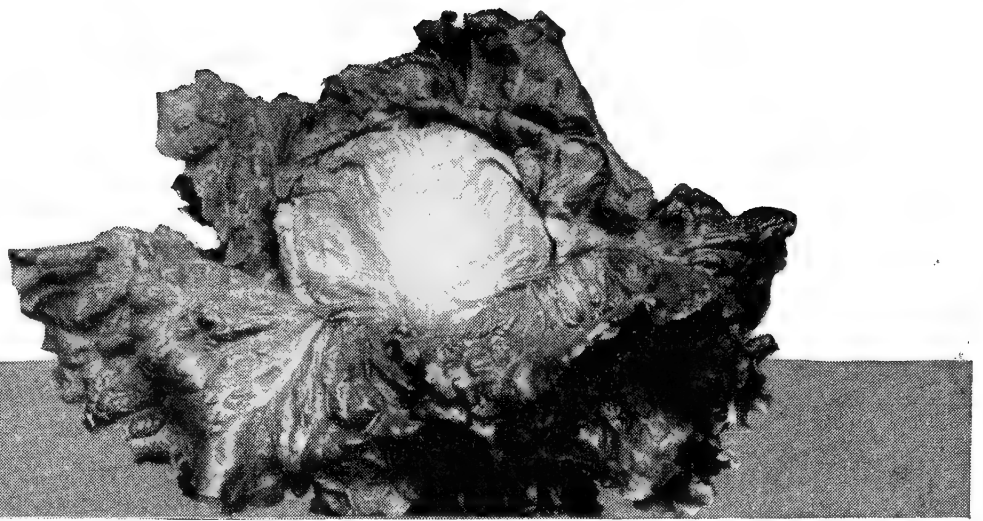
Early Prize Head (WHITE SEED). Forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head, bright green crimped leaves tinged with red. Days to maturity, 45.

May King (WHITE SEED). The best Butterhead lettuce for forming as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy, and therefore can be planted very early. Days to maturity, 60.

New York or Wonderful (WHITE SEED). A very crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to seed. Leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. Days to maturity, 75. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.



Grand Rapids



New York or Wonderful

New York No. 12 An early improved strain of New York for spring and summer. It is a well bred selection of this famous lettuce, being lighter in color, more desirable for general planting. Days to maturity, 73. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Great Lakes Lettuce Imperial type that really stands up and produces heads in hot weather. Heads are large, deep green, with thick crisp leaves. Resistant to tip burn. Can remain in the field longer than other varieties before cutting. Days to maturity, 86. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

Imperial 847 Heads are medium large and solid. Does fairly well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Black seeded. Days to maturity, 85. 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Imperial 44 Heads medium large, slightly flattened and compact. Days to maturity, 82. 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Big Boston (WHITE SEED). A splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy, and is a good late summer or autumn variety. Days to maturity, 70.

Hanson (WHITE SEED). Plant spreading, but not loose in habit and forming a globular, extremely hard, well defined, well branched head, with leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. Days to maturity, 65.

Paris White Cos The Cos or Celery Lettuce is a very distinct type, having a tall, elongated head. Large size plant with medium green leaves, well blanched and compact. Excellent for either home or market. Days to maturity, 65.

PARSLEY

Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Planting Instructions Seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep.

Moss or Triple Curled In this variety divisions of leaves are deeply cut, and each small segment is turned back on upper side, giving the whole leaf a crisped or curled appearance. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Days to maturity, 70.

Turnip Rooted In this kind of Parsley it is not the leaves, but the thick fleshy roots, which form the edible part of the plant. They are of a dingy white color, and resemble parsnips. Used mostly for flavoring soups. Days to maturity, 90.

PARSNIPS

Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Planting Instructions Parsnips are grown in the same manner as Carrots, only they may be sown earlier.

Hollow Crowned or Sugar The roots, which are creamy white, grow 10 to 12 inches long and are smooth, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. This variety is very easily raised and is very productive. Days to maturity, 95.

WATERMELONS

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; except as noted.

Planting Instructions The same as for Muskmelons, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart each way. The seedlings must be protected from the cucumber beetle until the foliage becomes toughened.

Irish Gray Free from hard centers and strings, very firm, and does not break when sliced. Matures in about 90 days. Greenish gray color; does not sunburn. Seed white. Days to maturity, 90.

Tom Watson Immensely popular because there is delicious sweetness. The flesh is rich red, crisp and tenderly melting. Reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches in length, and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a mottled, dark green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping. Seed white, spotted with brown. Days to maturity, 90.

Halbert Honey The melons are oblong in form, skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin, and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. But for home use they are excellent. Seed creamy white, black tipped. Days to maturity, 85.

Kleckley Sweet Well named, for the flesh of this melon is sweet as honey. The rind is dark green, and only about one-half inch thick. Seeds are white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart. Days to maturity, 86.

Red Russian or Early Kansas Fruits large, oval, striped, with bright red flesh. Very sweet and of fine flavor. Rather hard shell makes it a good shipper. Seed reddish brown. Days to maturity, 82.

Stone Mountain A very fine melon, especially popular in the southern states, where the fruits frequently weigh 50 to 80 pounds. The flesh is solid, bright scarlet in color, has few seeds, and is very sweet. Seed white. Days to maturity, 88.

"King and Queen" Winter Watermelon Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center. Average weight 25 pounds. The most luscious, handsome, and valuable winter watermelon in the world. Seeds black. Days to maturity, 85.



Irish Gray

Florida Giant A melon which is becoming very popular throughout the Central West and southern districts. Makes a vigorous vine growth, does not sunburn as easily as many varieties; develops unusually attractive enormous fruits. Fruit large oval shape, very dark green color with blush bloom; flesh bright red and of very sweet delicate flavor. Seeds dark brownish black. Days to maturity, 95. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Early Canada or Swiki About the earliest melon on the market. Medium size and of excellent eating quality. Days to maturity, 65.

Dixie Queen A new melon, a favorite for home or market garden or shipping. Flesh is bright red, rind thin, but tough; heavy yielder. Outer skin is light green splotched and striped with dark green. White seed. Days to maturity, 85.

Klondike A wonderful variety for local markets. Fruit is oblong, 16x10 inches, and weigh about 25 pounds. Flesh is deep red and the rind is dark. Sweet and firm. Days to maturity, 85.

STRIPED KLONDIKE. Similar to Klondike except rind has irregular dark green stripes on light green background.

Wonder A large and long melon resembling the Tom Watson. It is thicker, usually grows larger and heavier, the color is a dark solid green, seldom shows any hollow waste. Seed white. Days to maturity, 90.

Sweetheart Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rounded or slightly oblong; skin pale green, with bands of deeper color, flesh red, melting and very sweet. Seed black. Days to maturity, 89.



Upper left—"Tom Watson" Upper right—"Kleckley's Sweet"
Lower left—"Stone Mountain" Lower right—"New Striped Klondike"

MUSKMELONS

Easy to Grow Your Own - and Good to Eat
 Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Planting Instructions Muskmelons will grow on nearly any garden soil, but they will do best and mature earlier on a rich, sandy loam. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant eight to ten seeds in hills about 6 feet apart each way, and cover to a depth of ¾ inch. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four strongest plants per hill, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Rocky Ford It is of small size, oval shape, average weight is less than 2¾ pounds; skin is thin, netted, first green then a peculiar gray when ripe; flesh is pale green and very sweet. Days to maturity, 95.

Honey Dew Melon The Honey Dew melon was produced by crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon, and the Improved Hybrid Casaba; retaining the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the Casaba. The average size is 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches in length, and weighs 5 to 6 pounds. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, fine-grained, and can be eaten to the rind. Days to maturity, 110.

Extra Early Hackensack An improved and earlier variety of Hackensack. Medium size, weigh from 3 to 6 pounds, and heavily ribbed. Fine for light, warm, sandy soils. Days to maturity, 88.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Improved Perfecto Melons are almost spherical and from 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Mature early, in from 80 to 85 days. Cream colored when ripe and solidly netted. Very thick meat of fine quality and flavor. Days to maturity, 90.

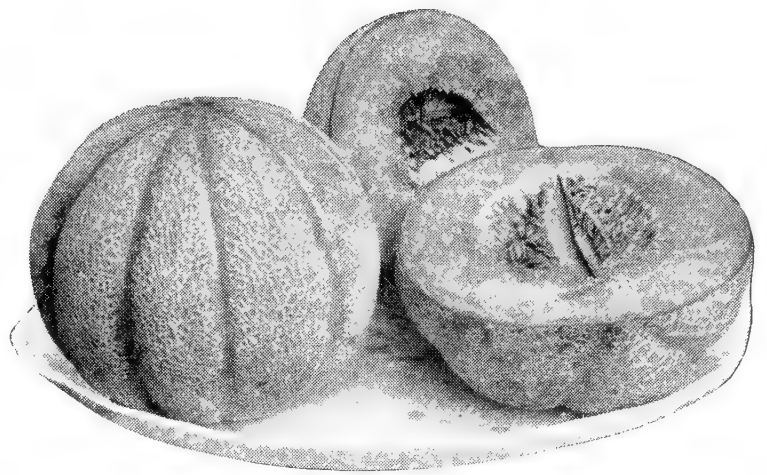
Hale's Best No. 36 Very early. Fruit oval but quite irregular in size and shape. Flesh is salmon colored; skin is very heavily netted. Days to maturity, 85.

Queen of Colorado Days to maturity, 90.

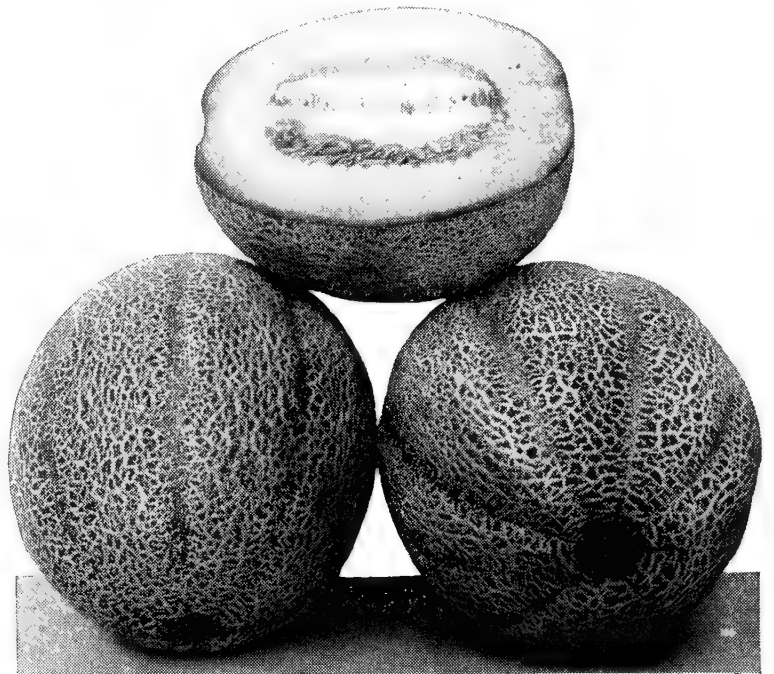
Hearts of Gold or IMPROVED HOODOO. Melons are of medium size, round and distinctly ribbed. Flesh is very firm, of a deep orange color, fine grained, of remarkable sweetness and juicy flavor. Days to maturity, 90.



Improved Perfecto



Greeley Wonder



Hale's Best

Burrell's Gem It has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness, about 1½ to 2 inches, the rind is very thin, slightly ribbed, and heavily netted. In size, it averages 6 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Days to maturity, 95.

Banana Muskmelon A long yellow fleshed melon. Meat of rich salmon color and highly flavored. When mature reaches a length of 20 to 28 inches, and is almost solid. Don't pick the melons until they are thoroughly ripe as they are then at their best. Days to maturity, 105.

Osage or Miller's Cream Luscious spicy flavor, perfect shipping qualities. Skin is very thin and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind. Days to maturity, 92.

Greeley Wonder It produces large melons which resemble the old time muskmelon in shape, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh of richest golden yellow. Its taste is much like the Rocky Ford melon. Days to maturity, 90.

Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25 Pink Meated or Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford type but considerably larger than the standard Rocky Ford. It is very rust resistant, very hardy and an excellent shipper. Days to maturity, 95.

Imperial 45 or Hale's Best 45 Mildew resistant, oval shaped, medium size, with heavy net. Flesh deep salmon, thick and with small seed cavity. Days to maturity, 86.

ONIONS

Easy to Grow . .

Good to Eat . .

Fine Keepers

Planting Instructions Onions do best in sandy loam which has been fertilized. The seed is sown early in the spring in drills. If rows are 12 to 14 inches apart for hand cultivation it takes 4½ pounds of seed per acre and if 24 to 36 inches apart for horse cultivation 1½ pounds to the acre. Onions must be cultivated frequently and also hand weeded to keep the weeds out.

Sweet Spanish (UTAH STRAIN). One of the largest and one of the best all around onions grown. Of attractive, light yellow color and a dandy shipper; flesh clear white, tender and sweet and mild flavor. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

White Sweet Spanish The pure white flesh of this onion is fine grained and exceptionally sweet. It is a splendid sort to use in salads or other ways without cooking. Days to maturity, 108. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.60.

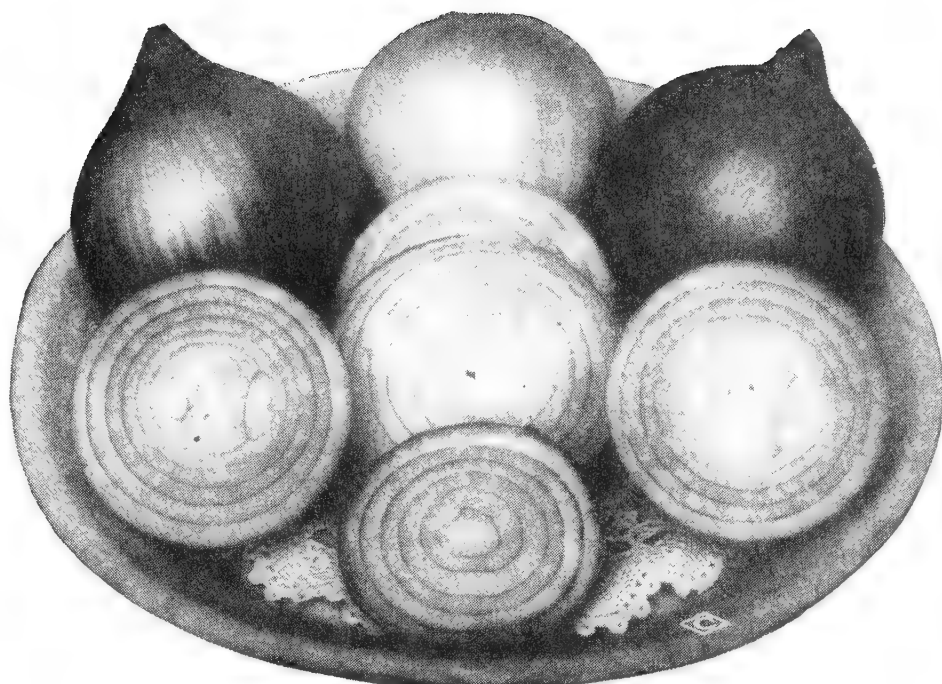
Prizetaker The true type is a large globe, very handsome, of a bright clear straw color, with white flesh, which is firm and solid and of very mild and delicate flavor. The large onions grow the first year from seed sown in the spring. Days to maturity, 104. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.60.

Yellow Globe Danvers Globular shape, flesh white, mildly flavored; skin brownish yellow. A good paying onion for general crop. Good size, a good keeper, and very productive. Days to maturity, 112. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

Mountain Danvers Considered by many onion growers as the best type of semi-globe shaped onion in existence. Small neck, bright, even color, and ripens very early; good keeper. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

Southport Red Globe A fine medium early or main crop variety; skin is deep red and the bulbs are globe shaped, smooth surface, small neck and reach full size within 110 days. Strong flavor, very firm and superior quality. Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

Large Red Wethersfield The old standard sort. It grows to full size in about 95 days from seed, and is a good drought resister. The skin is thick and of a deep red color. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.



Large Red Wethersfield

White Silverskin or Portugal Bulb silvery white, flattened, and about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. An excellent medium early sort. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

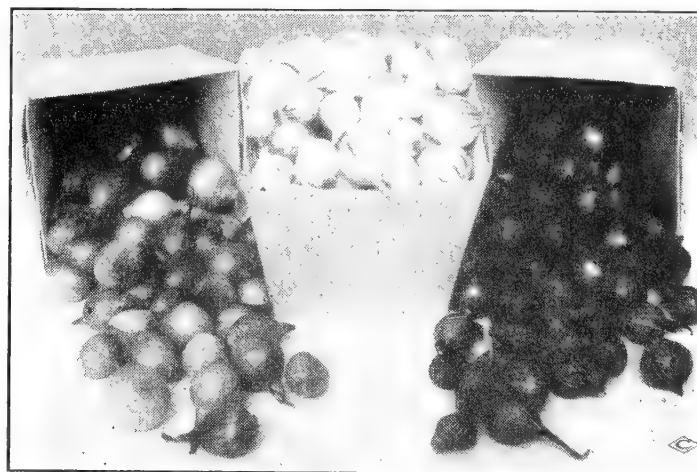
Southport White Globe Bulb is silvery white, with a diameter of from 2¼ to 3¼ inches, firm, and keeps remarkably well. Days to maturity, 112. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

Barteldes Early Grano This is an excellent, new onion which is becoming very popular wherever used, due to the fact that it is a heavy yielder, a good keeper and shipper, and in some sections of the Southwest matures as much as 30 days earlier than the Sweet Spanish. Globe type, top-shaped, of light straw color, and very sweet and mild in flavor. Days to maturity, 85. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

White Lisbon Grown for table or green onions. Produces white, long, slender stems; sweet and mild. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

White Bermuda They are called white, but really are of a pale yellow color, very large size and of extremely mild, pleasant flavor. Days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.

Crystal White Wax This is a large, flat, pure white onion, which is shipped in such large quantities from Texas each season. It matures early, is very productive, and is mild and sweet. Days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.



ONION SETS

RED BOTTOM SETS . . . YELLOW BOTTOM SETS
WHITE BOTTOM SETS . . . Plant for spring green onions or for mature winter onions.



Southport Red Globe

PEAS

Packet, 5c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Planting Instructions Peas can be grown in every garden, but for earliest varieties a light, warm, moderately rich soil is best. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until about two or three weeks later. Sow in single or double rows from 1 1/2 to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches.

EARLY SMOOTH VARIETIES

Alaska A remarkably early variety, and a good yielder. Pods round, straight and square ended, containing six light green peas. We advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial. Length of pod, 2 1/2 inches; length of vine, 2 1/2 feet; days to maturity, 52.

First and Best Not quite as early as Alaska, but is prolific and hardy, producing well filled pods. Length of pod, 2 3/4 inches; length of vine, 2 1/2 feet; days to maturity, 54.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES

***Laxtonian** Laxtonian Peas grow 18 inches high, but the vines are exceedingly vigorous and produce pods averaging 4 1/2 inches long, straight and pointed, containing seven to eight large peas. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 18 inches; days to maturity, 58.

Premium Gem A popular dwarf variety for family use on account of its exquisite buttery flavor; pods well filled to ends; early in maturing. Length of pod, 2 3/4 inches; length of vine, 28 inches; days to maturity, 63.

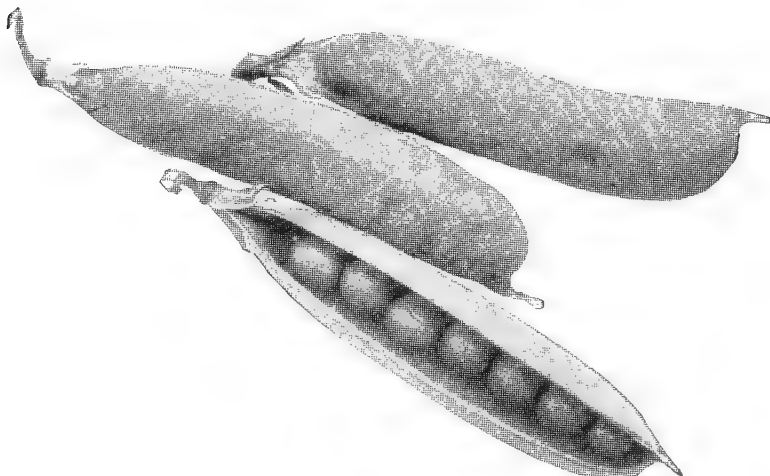
Nott's Excelsior This variety is very popular in the West and Central West. It stands drought better than most other varieties. The vines are high, which permits close planting in rows, and they are self-supporting. Length of pod, 3 inches; length of vine, 26 inches; days to maturity, 60.

American Wonder Quite distinct from all other peas in habit of growth and appearance; pods are straight, well filled to the ends. Length of pod, 2 1/2 inches; length of vine, 16 inches; days to maturity, 57.

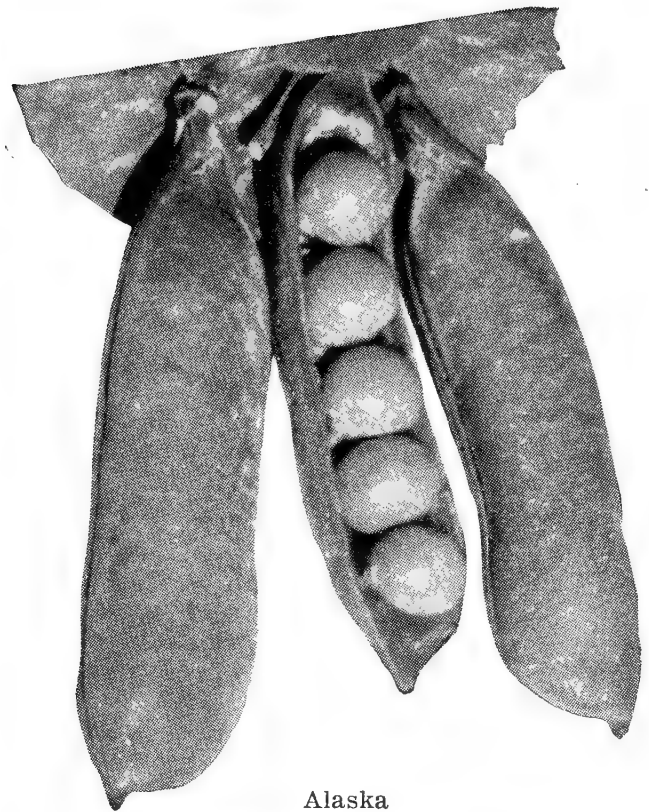
***Thomas Laxton** Very popular, early, large-podded, hardy variety, producing an abundance of large, well filled pods. Length of pod, 3 1/2 inches; length of vine, 30 inches; days to maturity, 60.

Barteldes Little Marvel An early dwarf variety of excellent quality; extensively used for shipping and local marketing. Length of pod, 3 inches; length of vine, 18 inches; days to maturity, 60.

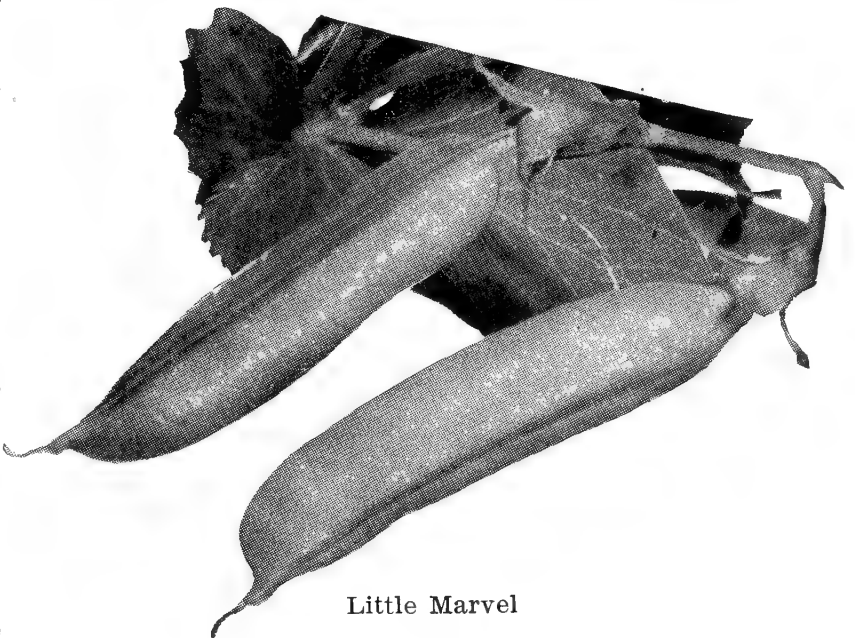
Improved Marvel The Improved Marvel Pea is a very fine variety for home gardener and the market gardener, being very similar to the Little Marvel except that it grows slightly taller and produces pods about an inch longer. Length of pod, 3 1/2 inches; length of vine, 20 inches; days to maturity, 62.



Thomas Laxton



Alaska



Little Marvel

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

***Tall Telephone or Alderman** Very robust and vigorous growing plant, producing pods of very large size. Length of pod, 5 inches; length of vine, 48 inches; days to maturity, 70.

Dwarf Telephone This variety was obtained by crossing the Stratagem and the Telephone. The season is medium, ripens about a week earlier than the Stratagem. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine 2 feet; days to maturity, 74.

Everbearing Unexcelled for profusion and continuance of bearing. Plant has a remarkable branching habit; will do well without sticks or brush. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 2 1/2 feet; days to maturity, 73.

Laxton's Progress A good variety for home gardens and shipping. May be planted almost as early as smooth pea varieties. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 20 inches; days to maturity, 60.

Dwarf Gray Sugar A dwarf plant, producing an abundance of edible pods which are very sweet and tender. They are prepared for the table just as you would snap beans and are served with white sauce. Length of pod, 2 to 3 inches; length of vine, 2 1/2 feet; days to maturity, 66.

* Recommended for "Quick Freezing."

PEPPERS

Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.25. Except those specially priced.

Planting Instructions They thrive best in a warm, deep, fairly moist, fertile, sandy loam, although they are often grown commercially on moderately heavy soils. They should be started in hotbeds, in February or March, and not planted outside until the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row.

SWEET VARIETIES

Barteldes Ruby Giant A cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both. The peppers are of very large size and so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw. The flesh is very thick and when ripe is of a deep red color; matures early. Days to maturity, 75.

California Wonder This new introduction of sweet pepper has strong, thick walls which are crisp and juicy. Similar to the Chinese Giant, but considered superior because of the thick walls, and is larger. Fruits are about 4½ inches long and 3½ inches in diameter. Days to maturity, 76.

Ruby King A remarkably mild and pleasant pepper of bright red color, growing 4 to 5 inches long, by about 3 inches through. The fruit is tapering or cone-shaped. Days to maturity, 70.

Large Bell or Bull Nose A thick-set plant of light green color, branches short and stiff; fruit has four deep furrows and four corresponding ridges along the sides. Flesh is very thick with few seeds. Usually mildly flavored. Days to maturity, 60.

Chinese Giant A late leafy variety, with square fruit of splendid shape for stuffing, of glossy-red color when ripe, very large, and of mild flavor. Days to maturity, 80.

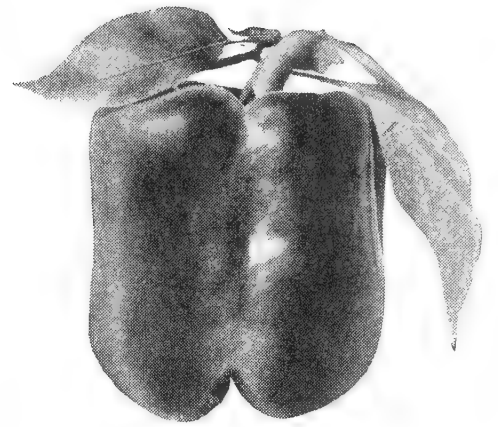
Pepper Pimento Very mild with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. Delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions. Days to maturity, 75.

"HOT" VARIETIES

Long Red Cayenne Fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and about 1 inch thick. Very hot to the taste. Days to maturity, 70.

Small Red Chili Appearance very distinct from other kinds. Long tapering seed vessels, of very bright scarlet color when ripe, and always very hot. Days to maturity, 82.

Large Red Chili Larger than the small red Chili. Fruit is very bright red, very hot. Used for making chili. Days to maturity, 84.



California Wonder



Large Red Chili

PUMPKINS

Packet, 5c.

Planting Instructions They require the same general culture as melons and squashes. The common practice is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation.

Small Sugar Most desirable variety for making pies. Smaller than the field pumpkin, round, flattened, fine grained, sweet and very prolific. Days to maturity, 112 days. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

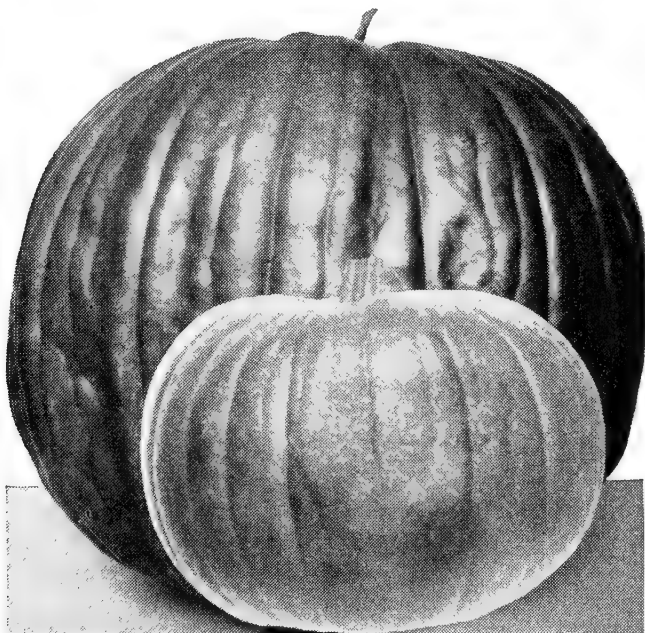
Connecticut Field The well known old Connecticut variety. Skin is of orange color, with deep orange flesh. Generally grown for feeding dairy stock. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Cheese A heavy yielder, and very good for a main crop variety. Flesh is pale yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. It is fine for pies. Days to maturity, 108. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Kentucky Field A large variety, hardy, late and very prolific. Fruit is rounded, flattened, with sweet yellow flesh. Excellent for canning. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

King of Mammoth or Genuine Mammoth The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c.

Cushaw or Crookneck Sometimes called White Crookneck Squash. Has a hard white or green striped shell, and sweet, solid, yellow flesh. It is a good pie pumpkin. Days to maturity, 115. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.



Small Sugar Pumpkin and Connecticut Field

RADISHES

Grow Your Own Sow Several Kinds
 Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c.

Planting Instructions They do best in sandy loam of good fertility. If the soil is stiff add sand or ashes. The seed should be sown just as early in the spring as possible in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. It is of great importance that they be thinned as often as necessary.

EARLY VARIETIES

Barteldes Sparkler THE BEST OF THE ROUND WHITE TIPPED VARIETIES. A very early and excellent variety both for forcing and sowing in the open ground. It is ready in about 20 days. The color is a vivid scarlet with white tip. Days to maturity, 20.

Crimson Giant Globe When mature they measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference, weight one ounce; their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mild flavor. Days to maturity, 30.

Early Scarlet Turnip Root very round, of very bright color; flesh white, firm, crisp, and very pleasant to the taste. Days to maturity, 26.

Early Turnip Red White Tipped The root of this radish swells quickly, but it also quickly becomes hollow at the center and should be pulled as soon as fully grown. Days to maturity, 25.

Early Scarlet Globe The root not as long as the olive-shaped sorts. Flesh is white and tender. Days to maturity, 23.

French Breakfast A market garden radish. Skin is bright pink on the upper part, and white on the lower part. It is very productive, early, exceedingly crisp and tender. Days to maturity, 25.

Barteldes Glass Our own introduction. We called it "Glass Radish" because the flesh is almost transparent. Flesh is always crisp and brittle, of mild flavor, and does not become hollow in the center. Days to maturity, 23.

SUMMER VARIETIES

White Strasburg A productive variety which withstands summer heat well. Root is long, about 4 to 5 inches, pointed; skin is white, rather tender. Days to maturity, 39.

LONG VARIETIES

White Icicle An entirely distinct, long, white variety. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Superior to any of the red varieties. Days to maturity, 27.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top Root extremely long and slender, 5 to 6 inches in length, and only about a half inch in diameter. A standard variety for both home and market garden use. Days to maturity, 24.

WINTER VARIETIES

This name is applied to those kinds which have such firm-fleshed roots that they will keep through a great part of the winter without becoming hollow. They should be sown in July or August.

Long Black Spanish Has a very regular cylindrical root, which reaches a length of from 7 to 10 inches. Skin is very black, and somewhat wrinkled; flesh is white, firm and compact. Days to maturity, 62.

Round Black Spanish Root is round, sort of top-shaped, skin is black; flesh white, very firm. Roots keep well and are stronger in flavor than any other round radish. Days to maturity, 60.

White Chinese or Celestial A beautiful, large, white radish grown very extensively by the market gardeners for fall and winter trade. Root is white, cylindrical, very firm and mildly flavored. Days to maturity, 60.

Rose China Winter Root is large, red, with white tip. A very good keeper, and more mildly flavored than the Spanish types. Days to maturity, 53.



Barteldes Sparkler

RHUBARB

Packet, 5c; 1 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 90c.

Planting Instructions Succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring, transplant from 4 to 5 feet apart each way.

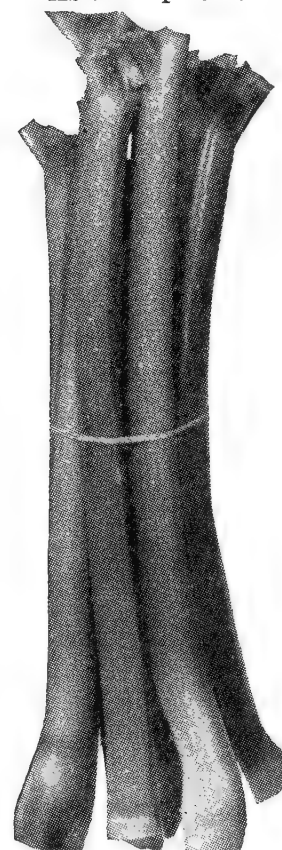
Victoria A little later than Linnaeus. Stalks red, very thick, leaves broader than long, heart-shaped or rounded.

Rhubarb Roots

LINNAEUS and VICTORIA.
 Ask for prices.



Icicle Radish



Victoria Rhubarb



Bloomsdale Long Standing



Hubbard Squash

SQUASH

Planting Instructions The vining or winter squashes require a lot of room but the bush or summer squashes can be grown in any moderate garden. The summer or bush squashes should be planted in hills from 4 to 5 feet apart and the winter or vining kinds in hills from 6 to 10 feet apart. Squashes are heavy feeders and it is therefore beneficial to put two or three forkfuls of manure in each hill. Plant from ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but when the plants are of fair size thin them down to three plants in the hill.

BUSH or SUMMER SQUASHES

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Summer Crookneck A small crooknecked summer squash; fruit of a very bright, orange color, elongated, covered with numerous roundish excrescences. It is very early, productive, and of excellent flavor. Days to maturity, 50.

Early White Bush Also known as the Patty-Pan squash. Very productive, very early. Days to maturity, 55.

WINTER SQUASHES

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Delicious This fine new winter Squash is of the finest quality possible. In size it closely resembles the original Hubbard. For table use it cannot be excelled. Days to maturity, 105.

Hubbard One of the best of the winter Squashes for table use, and is rivaled only by the Delicious. Flesh is rich, yellow, very thick, fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Days to maturity, 100.

Warted Hubbard Of extra fine quality. Very hard, dark green shell, heavily warted; flesh is dry and sweet. Days to maturity, 100.

Golden Hubbard A very distinct sort of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green. Days to maturity, 90.

Table Queen Also called Acorn and Des Moines. A small Squash 4 to 6 inches long by 3 inches in diameter. Shaped somewhat like an acorn with sides scalloped. Color of rind deep green, turning to orange when ripening. Matures early and is very prolific. Days to maturity, 58.

SPINACH

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Planting Instructions Sow the seed in furrows, ¼ inch deep, with 8 to 12 inches between the rows. Timely thinning of plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart helps in growing a quality product. The main crop is sown in September, and if in exposed places it is sometimes covered with straw during the winter. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of three weeks, from March to August.

Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale A rather curious kind with fairly large, much crumpled, glossy dark green leaves. Produces nearly twice the bulk of crop that the ordinary sorts do. Days to maturity, 39.

Bloomsdale Long Standing Similar to the older type, but leaves are thicker, more rounded, and glossy. The new selection will remain a long time in condition for use without bolting, even in hot dry weather. Ready for cutting in about 40 days. Very good for successive sowings. Days to maturity, 42.

Monstrous Viroflay A valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted. Days to maturity, 44.

Giant Nobel or Gaudry A heavy yielder, a fast grower, and produces the largest spinach. The leaves are very large, thick, broad, slightly crumpled. Arrow shaped with a rounded top, are medium green in color, very crisp and tender. Remains in good condition for a long time and is highly recommended for both the home garden and the market. Days to maturity, 42.

New Zealand Not a true Spinach, but a variety that thrives in hot weather. A large, freely branched, spreading plant that produces a succession of small, very thick and fleshy, pointed leaves on round fleshy stems. The leaves and tips of branches are picked for cooking like Spinach. Days to maturity, 70.

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c;
¼ lb. \$1.25.

Planting Instructions Sow the seed in the spring in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches.

This vegetable, when cooked, resembles the oyster in flavor, is comparatively easy to grow, habits similar to those of the parsnips. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost improves the quality.

Mammoth Sandwich Island This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section. Less liable to branch than most varieties.



Mammoth Sandwich Island

TOMATOES

Easy to Grow Anywhere . . .

. . . Good to Eat Any Time

Planting Instructions For a small garden, sow a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot the beginning of March, and place in a sunny window. About May 15, set plants in the garden, 3 feet apart each way, watering freely at time of transplanting. If a large area is to be planted, sow seed in the hotbed in rows 5 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. They should have frequent shallow cultivation.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (WILT RESISTANT). The type known as self-topping. Fruits are large, smooth, globe shaped, very solid with small seed pockets and no core. Mid-season late and a very heavy cropper. Days to maturity, 78. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35.

Rutger's Medium to large fruits, shaped similar to Marglobe, but more flattened at the stem end. Color is fine red, seed cavity small. Days to maturity, 72. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35.

June Pink As early as "Sparks' Earliana," of high productiveness, and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty tomatoes are the attraction of the markets. Days to maturity, 75. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

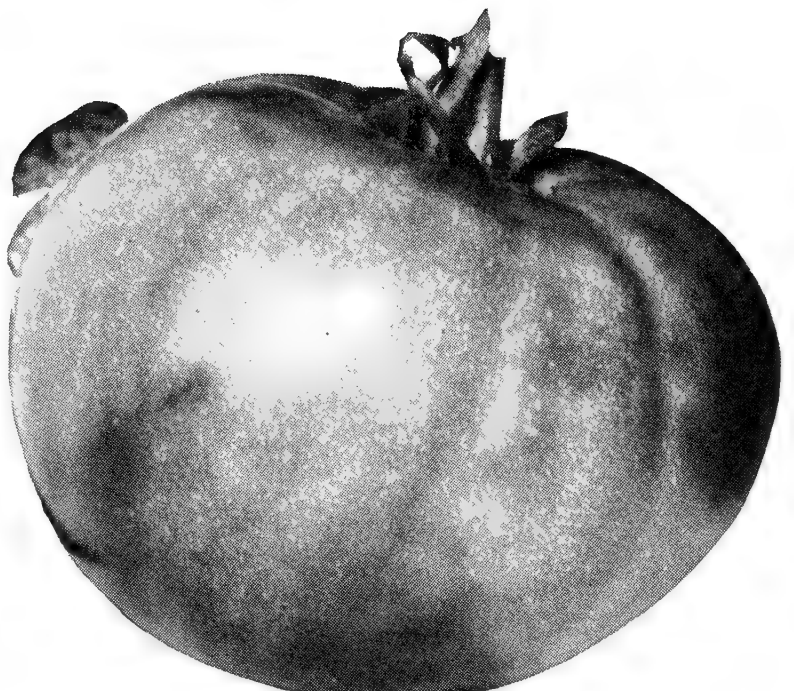
Marglobe (WILT RESISTANT). The marglobe fruits are smooth, globular, meaty, almost coreless, and deep scarlet in color. They ripen uniformly, even around the stem, and resist cracking well. Days to maturity, 77. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Earliana Fruits are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, are of medium size, smooth, and solid. Days to maturity, 66. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Stokesdale Fruit is bright scarlet and almost globe shaped. Vines hold up well. Does best on deep fertile land with plenty of moisture. Days to maturity, 66 to 75. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Chalk's Early Jewel Plant is of robust growth, and very productive. Fruits of deep scarlet, somewhat flattened, very smooth, of large size, excellent flavor, ripen early, and bear late. Days to maturity, 70. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

New Stone A fine main crop variety. The vine is a strong grower, very productive, and its fruits are large, smooth, rounded or deep and slightly flat at the top and bottom. Days to maturity, 86. 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



Ponderosa Tomato

Greater Baltimore (THE GREAT CANNING TOMATO). On account of its size, shape, color and enormous yield the Greater Baltimore has become immensely popular with the canners. It yields heavily and is a most dependable variety. Days to maturity, 82. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Bison An extra early self-topping variety. Fruits are scarlet or red, medium size, thin cell wall. Vine is dwarf, vigorous and a heavy producer. Recommended as an early variety. Days to maturity, 68. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.40.

Ponderosa Although this variety has been known for a long time, it is still unsurpassed for size. The immense fruits often weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds, are meaty, and of delicious flavor. Days to maturity, 88. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

Break O'Day (WILT RESISTANT). A cross between Marglobe and Earliana. Similar to Marglobe but about one week earlier. Promises to be very popular. Days to maturity, 70. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Oxheart Extremely large purple fruits shaped like an oxheart. Popular with the home gardener. Days to maturity, 90. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 65c; 1 oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00.

Golden Queen A yellow tomato, of medium size, ripens rather early; of attractive appearance and a distinct flavor all its own. Many consider this tomato of better flavor than the red varieties, as it is claimed to be less acid. Days to maturity, 84. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.75.

Firesteel Tomato Fruits are scarlet red, medium size, almost globular, smooth, small core, very fleshy and firm. Practically no cracking. Days to maturity, 65. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

SMALL TOMATOES

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.75.

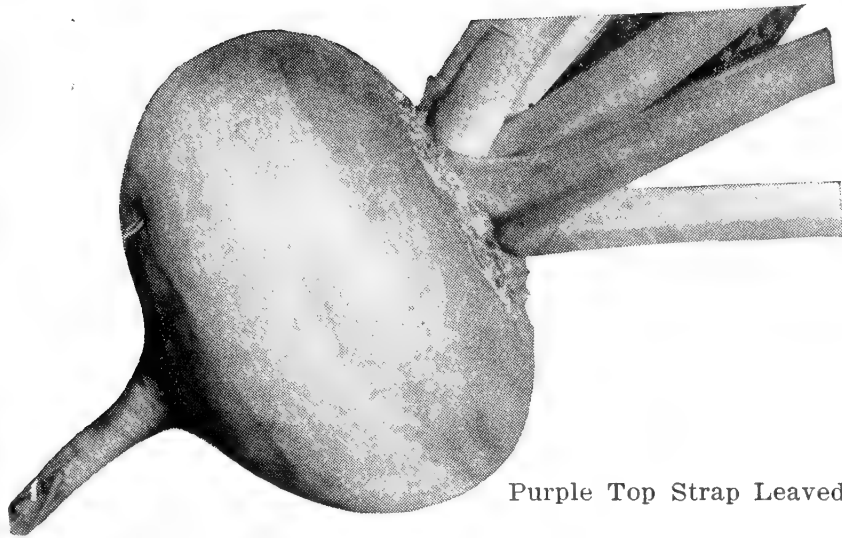
Yellow Pear Fruit of perfect pear shape, handsome, and solid. Our stock is true to type, and the small variety. Used for preserving.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry Immensely productive, very sweet, mildly flavored. Fruits are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is of the genuine Ground Cherry.



Greater Baltimore

**All Packets on This Page
10 Cents.**



Purple Top Strap Leaved

TURNIPS

Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Above Prices Apply to All Varieties Except Milan.

Planting Instructions For the early crop, sow the seed as soon as the ground can be prepared; for the late crop, sow in the latter part of July or early in August. The rows may be 12 to 18 inches apart or 26 to 30 if a horse cultivator is to be employed. If one good seed is dropped every inch of furrow the stand should be satisfactory.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

The earliest varieties are the two Milan Turnips. These reach a size of 2 to 3 inches in sixty days and it is at this size that they are best.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan The earliest in cultivation. Very flat, medium size, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and light of color. The pure white flesh is of choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Extra Early White Milan Root small, very smooth, flat, entirely white, with a slender tap-root; leaves small and few, undivided, oval. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Purple Top Strap Leaved The standard for this part of the country. The root is small or medium sized, very flat, quite smooth, pure white on the underground part, and bright violet-red on the upper part.

Early White Egg A quick-growing, egg-shaped variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

Purple Top White Globe An old favorite. Root large, quite round, white underground, and purple on the upper part for about one-half of the length of the root.

Pomeranian White Globe A free-growing rough leaved sort used for both table and stock. Flesh is white, very firm and close grained.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Amber Globe or Strap-Leaved Root almost round or, more usually, top-shaped; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and sugary.

Seven Top The salad turnip. When sown in the early spring it produces greens very quickly.

Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga The best variety of the Swedish turnip. It is hardy and productive, flesh is yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored. Rutabaga requires more room and a longer period for its growth than the turnip.

TOBACCO

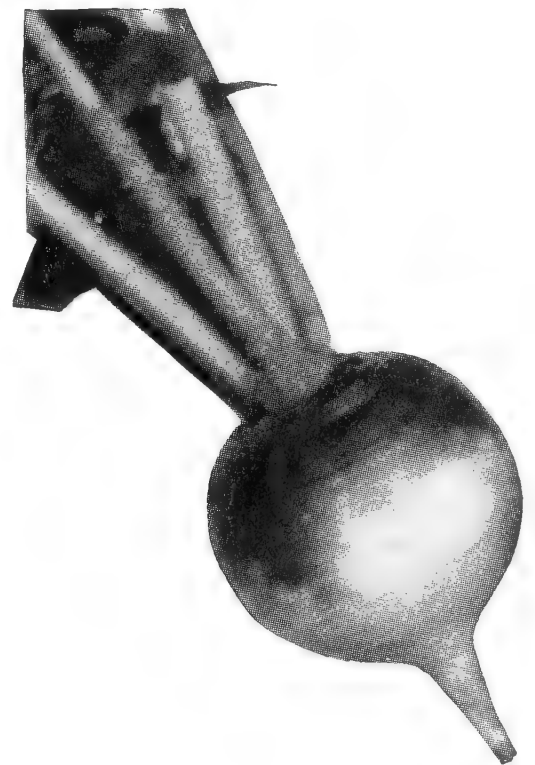
Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Havana Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

Connecticut Seed Leaf Best adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

Missouri Broad Leaf A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

White Burley A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.



Amber Globe

HERBS

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS

Anise
Balm
Borage (Gurkenkraut)
Caraway
Catnip or Cat-mint

Chervil, annual
Coriander, annual
Dandelion (Loewenzahn)
Dill
Horehound

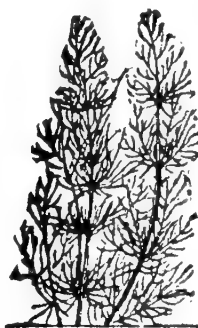
Hyssop
Lavender
Rosemary
Rue
Sage
Savory

Sorrel
Sweet Basil
Sweet Fennel
Sweet Marjoram
Sweet Thyme
Wormwood

All Herbs

15c

Per Packet



FENNEL.



LAVENDER.



MARJORAM.



ROSEMARY.



SAGE.



SAVORY.



THYME.



THE FLOWER GARDEN

Flower seeds are divided into three classes: **ANNUALS**, **BIENNIALS** and **PERENNIALS**.

ANNUALS—Plants which, when grown from seed, mature, flower and die in one year.

BIENNIALS—Plants which live two years, usually blooming only during the second year.

PERENNIALS—Plants which, when grown from seed, usually begin blooming the second year, and continue to live and bloom each succeeding year.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM—Annual. (Height 12 inches.) The plants are bushy, erect, and produce clusters of pretty brush-like blue flowers throughout the season. They make fine borders. Pkt., 10c.

ALYSSUM

Annual. (Height 6 to 12 inches.) This plant is used for borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rock-work and for cutting. Alyssum can be increased from cuttings made from strong new side shoots, as well as by division of the roots.

Dwarf (Carpet of Snow)—Very small, with pretty white flowers. Blooms all summer and fall. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Alyssum—Standard variety for borders, window boxes, masses, etc. It is of trailing habit, bearing many fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS

Annual. (2 to 5 feet.) These robust annuals are grown for their brilliantly colored foliage. They grow very tall and are very effective and showy garden plants, adapted for centers and backgrounds of flower beds.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Has long drooping red spikes. Pkt., 10c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—The inner foliage is black and bronze, tipped with green, and the outer foliage is bright red and yellow. This plant is very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Cruentus—Bears dark red feathery flowers. Very hardy. Pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)—Annual. (Height 12 to 24 inches.) Flowers the first year. They are useful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground in May, plants will bloom in July

and August and then continually until frost. Coral Red, Bright Red Color with White Throat. Pkt., 10c.

Queen of the North—Snow White. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

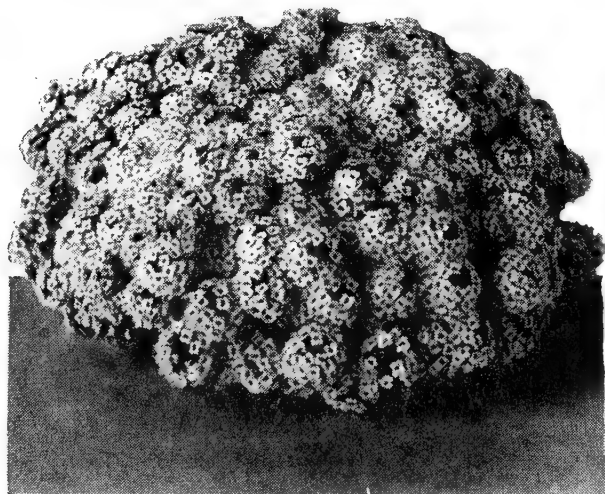
ASPARAGUS FERN (Plumosus Nanus)—Feathery foliage; used for hanging baskets. Pkt., (15 seeds), 15c. House plant.

ASTERS

Annual. The Aster is one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. It has a great variety of size and color and its season of bloom makes it valuable for cut flowers. The dwarf varieties lend themselves to close planting for cut flowers, while the tall varieties are well adapted where careless effects are desired.

Barteldes Giant Aster—It combines the Crego Ostrich Feather type of flower with the robust habit of growth and length of stem of the beauty type. Their immense size, their beauty and their long, sturdy stems will give them the first place among Asters. Mixed colors, Pkt., 20c.

Giant Crego Aster—These flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems, have appearance of Chrysanthemums; 30 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers during August and September. Pink, White, Lavender, Blue, Red, Purple, Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Sweet Alyssum

ASTERS—Continued

Quilled Aster—One of the popular Needle type and entirely distinct from other varieties. Plants grow about 20 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers on long stems. Pkt., 10c.

Comet or Branching Asters—A medium, tall variety, excellent for cutting, flowers very large, petals long, twisted and wavy, making a very graceful Chrysanthemum-like flower. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Good Mixed Asters—This splendid mixture is unequalled for an assortment of kinds and colors. They are selected from the choicest varieties. Pkt., 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (*Centaurea Cyanus*)—Annual. (2 feet.) Also called Cornflower, Ragged Sailor and Blue Bottle. Excellent for cutting. Reseeds itself so that it is practically perennial in habit. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM (*Lady Slipper*)—Annual. (Height, 2 feet.) The flowers are of brilliant colors and are produced in great profusion. Tender annuals, should be started indoors in April or sown outdoors in May. Double Mixed. Double White. Double Camelia-Flowered (fine.) Pkt., 10c.

BELLIS PERENNIS (*Double Daisy*)—Perennial. (6 inches.) The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled and come in white, red, pink, and variegated.

Longfellow—Pink. Pkt., 10c.

Snowball—White. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

BRACHYCOME—Annual. (6 inches.) A delicate dwarf-growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edging and rustic baskets. Flowers are of blue, lilac and white with dark and white centers. Pkt., 10c.

BURNING BUSH or SUMMER CYPRESS (*Kochia Trichophylla*)—Remains green all summer and turns deep red in the fall. Makes fine annual hedge. Pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS (*Pot Marigold*)—(18 inches.) This splendid variety has large, double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in form and size the finest asters. Of straw color it blooms profusely from July till frost. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS (*Tickseed*)—Annual. (2 feet.) One of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich maroons and browns. Flowers from August until frost. Pkt., 10c. Annual.

CAMPANULA MEDIA (*Bell Flower*)—(1½ to 2 feet.) The fine bell-shaped flowers are large enough to attract attention by themselves. Pkt., 10c. Perennial.



Barteldes Giant Aster

CANDYTUFT

Annual. (1 foot.) Plants are about a foot high and very bushy. Various colors. The white flowers are very fragrant.

White—Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Tom Thumb, mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Many Colors, mixed—Pkt., 10c.

CANNA—Annual. (3 feet.) Cannas are usually grown from bulbs but are very easily grown from seed. Some fine varieties are developed by planting the seed. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATIONS

Annual. (18 inches.) This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than grown from cuttings taken from old plants.

Marguerite Carnation—The most popular variety for the amateur. Flowers in a few weeks from the time of sowing and produces beautifully fringed and wonderfully fragrant flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CASTOR BEANS

Annual. (6 to 10 feet.) A luxuriant expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance. The stalks of the plants are brownish red, the leaves are very large.

Sanguineus—Large red. Pkt., 10c.

Zanzibariensis—A giant variety introduced from New Zanzibar. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA (Annual)

Centaurea Candidissima (*Dusty Miller*)—(1½ to 2 feet.) Fine foliage plants for bedding, baskets, pots and borders. The leaves are silvery white. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea Imperialis (*Royal Sweet Sultan*)—The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and will keep a long while. Pkt., 10c.



White Candytuft



Cockscomb

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Early Annual Chrysanthemum. Annual. A beautiful double variety of easy culture. If the plants are pinched back until July 15th they will be more branching. Pkt., 10c.

CLEOME (Rocky Mountain Bee Plant or Spider Plant)—Annual. (3 feet.) Spikes of rose-pink flowers on long wiry stamens resembling the spider. Hardy, and excellent for tall borders, since they reach a height of 3 to 4 feet. Pkt., 10c.

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia)—Annual. (2½ feet.) There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 10c. Tall Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Giant Empress Cockscomb—Flowers of enormous size. Pkt., 10c. Feathered Cockscomb—Flowers look like graceful plumes of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS—The leaves are of many shades and colors and are of remarkable beauty. Pkt., 25c. House plant.

COLUMBINE

(Aquilegia Coerulea)—(1½ to 2 feet.) The state flower of Colorado. The colors range from light to dark blue. Hardy perennial. We can also offer Yellow varieties. Perennial.

Yellow Columbine—Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Columbine—Pkt., 10c.

Rocky Mountain Columbine—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

COREOPSIS (Lanceolata)—Perennial. (2 feet.) This is a rapid growing hardy perennial. The flowers are bright yellow; very attractive. Blooms the first year from seed. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS

Annual. (3 to 5 feet.) A strong, tall growing annual. Most effective when planted in masses or background borders against fences.

Early Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Late Flowering—In White, Pink, Crimson, Yellow, and Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double or Crested Cosmos—These double crested flowers are of decided improvement over the single flowers and are just as easily grown. Pkt., 10c.

Orange Flare—Three feet tall, well branched. Showy, golden orange flowers in three months from seed. Pkt., 10c.

DAHLIA

Half Hardy Perennial

These well known flowers are commonly grown from the tubers but may also be grown from seed.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM

(Perennial Larkspur)

(3 to 4 feet)

Seed sown early in the spring will bloom in August. Splendid for planting in hardy borders.

Delphinium Formosum—Dark Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Delphinium Belladonna—Light Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—All, pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Perennial. (1 foot.) The old fashioned June, Clove or Grass Pinks. Hardy. Fine for rock gardens. Pkt., 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—Annual. 1 foot.) The state flower of California. Finely cut foliage and bloom from June until frost. Pkt., 10c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS—Annual. (18 inches.) A fine fixture of the straw-flowered varieties. Will retain their color all winter. Pkt., 10c.

FEVERFEW (Matricaria Capensis)—Perennial. (3 feet.) A very free flowering border plant, bearing masses of white or yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis Alpestris)—Perennial. (6 to 8 inches.) They grow best in moist soils. The flowers are blue. Should be given a slight protection in winter. Pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis Jalapa)—Annual. (3 feet.) It blooms during late summer and autumn, opening its flowers only late in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Pkt., 10c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)—Perennial. (3 to 5 feet.) Flowers are of all colors, are bell or thimble-shaped, and borne in tall spikes. Hardy. Pkt., 10c.

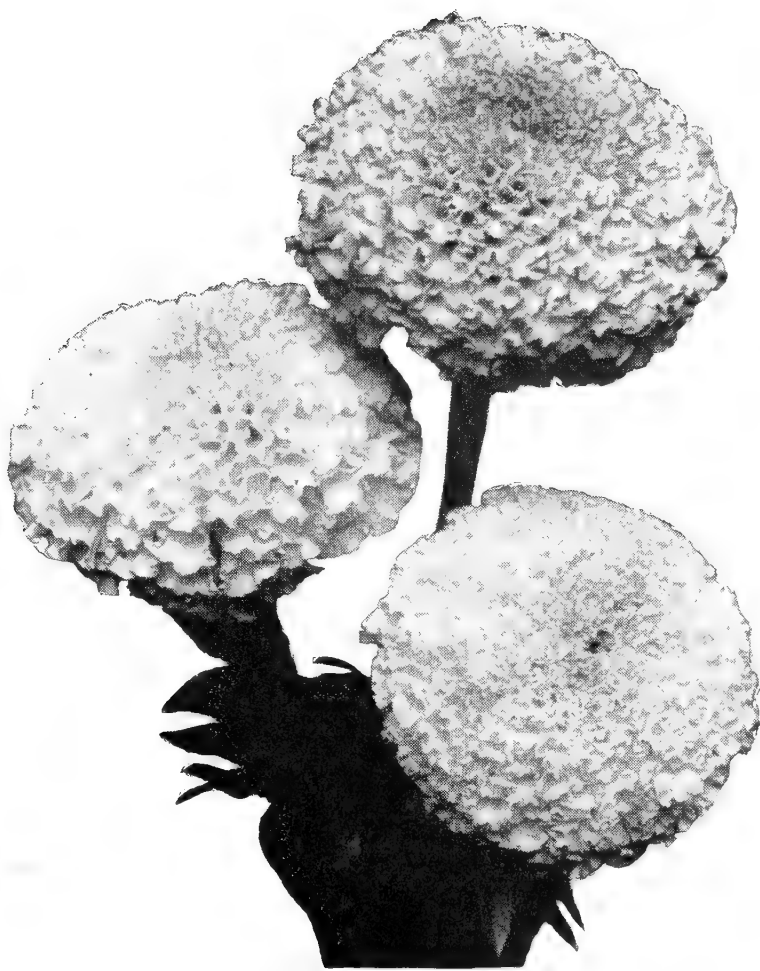
FUCHSIA—House plant. A well known greenhouse plant, which will bloom from seed the first year if planted early. Pkt., 25c.



Columbine



Delphinium



Yellow Supreme Marigold

HOLLYHOCKS—Perennial. (5 feet.) They require a deep rich soil. Hardy. double. Pkt., 10c.

ICELAND POPPY (*Papaver Nudicaule*)—Perennial. (1½ feet.) Dwarf, neat habit, forming a tuft of bluish green fern-like foliage. Blooms all summer. Pkt., 10c.

ICE PLANT (*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*)—Annual. (6 inches.) A dwarf plant of trailing habit. The surface of the foliage is covered with particles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun. Pkt., 10c.

JOB'S TEARS (*Coix Lachrymae*)—Annual. (3 feet.) Curious ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Beads are sometimes strung from the seeds. Pkt., 10c.

LANTANA—Shrubby plant producing clusters of flowers which constantly change their color. May be grown in pots or set out in summer. They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. House plant. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium Ajacis* Annual)—Annual. (2 to 3 feet.) The annual varieties include the rocket hyacinthe-flowered larkspurs, so called from their long, narrow flower spikes.

Tall Mixed, Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax)—Annual. (18 inches.) The flowers are deep crimson with black centers and saucer-shaped. Pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA—Annual. (6 inches.) Make a neat and effective edging for geraniums and ornamental leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and porch boxes. Colors are deep blue and blue marked with white. Pkt., 10c.

MARIGOLD

Annual. Bears a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow marked with maroon and brown. They are about 1½ inches in diameter.

Yellow Supreme—Large flower of rich lemon yellow color. Sweet scented. Plants vigorous and foliage has very little of Marigold odor. Pkt., 15c.

Dwarf Double French—Pkt., 10c.

Guinea Gold—A distinct type of graceful pyramidal habit. Guinea Gold produces a compact plant literally covered with blossoms often measuring 2½ inches across that somewhat resemble a large carnation. The color is a brilliant golden orange, and quite free from the usual Marigold odor. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double African—Pkt., 10c.

Tall Orange Prince—A new Marigold. Bears enormous orange-colored flowers of the quilled type. It is hardy, a free bloomer and a most satisfactory variety. Pkt., 10c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—Perennial. (1½ feet.) A splendid showy perennial; very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the flowers well. Pkt., 10c.

GERANIUM—House plant. Popular plants, easily raised from seed. Pkt., 15c.

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena Globosa*)—Annual. (10 inches.) A good bedding plant. The flowers resemble clover blossoms, are of purplish-red, white and striped colors. Pkt., 10c.

GYPSOPHILA

Annual. (1 foot.) Small white and pink fairy-like flowers, borne on long, feathery stems. Blooms from first of July till frost.

Elegans Pink—This delicate rose-pink flower makes a beautiful border. Pkt., 10c.

HELIANTHUS or SUNFLOWER

Annual. (3 to 5 feet.) These new ornamental sunflowers are excellent for garden planting for screening unsightly places and also for bouquets.

Helianthus Globosus (Double)—Flowers are large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt., 10c.

RED SUNFLOWER—Annual. Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have now come very near it, red flowers tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty and will please you. Pkt., 10c.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM—Annual, (18 inches.) Good shape, size and of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, and crimson. Bloom from July until destroyed by frosts. Pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPE—House plant. Highly valued for the blue color and fragrance of the clusters of small saucer-shaped flowers. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c.



Hollyhock, Double

MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda Odorata*)

Annual. (1 foot.) Fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. This can also be grown in pots for winter flowering.

Sweet Grandiflora—Large flowering, very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

Golden Queen—Golden yellow color. Pkt., 10c.

MOURNING BRIDE (*Scabiosa Atropurpurea*)—Annual. (18 inches.) These hardy annuals show a great variation of color, and the long stems and keeping qualities of the blossoms make this one of the best annuals for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUMS (Annual)

Scarlet Gleam—Dazzling in color, delightfully sweet scented, superior in type, extra large flowered. The doubleness is caused by an overlapping of small petals toward the center. Pkt., 10c.

Gleam Hybrids—New double sweet-scented Nasturtiums. The flowers are large and practically 100% double. Plants are semi-dwarf. Stems are long and bear the flowers well above the foliage. Color ranges from cream yellow to scarlet and deep maroon, with some spotted varieties. Pkt., 10c.

Golden Gleam—Golden Gleam is maintaining its position as the best known and most popular novelty of the past few seasons, becoming more popular as time goes on. Flowers are large, double, sweet-scented, of brilliant golden yellow, and borne on large stems well above the bright green foliage of the dwarf, bushy plants. They are ideal for any garden. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Nasturtiums—(Average height 5 feet.) Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., the climbing nasturtiums can also be grown as pot plants for winter-flowering, hanging baskets and vases. Tall Mixed, All Colors, Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

Dwarf Nasturtiums—(1 foot.) These plants have a neat, compact habit of growth and attractive foliage, and are excellent for borders. They bloom constantly throughout the season. Dwarf Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

Annual. (2½ to 3 feet.) Belongs to the tobacco family. Plants are in full flower every sunny day from June until frost. Blossoms trumpet shaped, on tall stems in colors of blue, red, and rose. Pkt., 10c.

Nicotiana Sanderae—(2 feet.) A lovely hybrid of elegant branching habit, bearing rosy flowers on long graceful stems. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA (Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-the-Bush)—Annual. (2½ feet.) Plants are compact, with fine cut foliage, which blooms profusely. Colors are blue and white. Pkt., 10c.

ORIENTAL POPPY (*Papaver Orientale*)—perennial. 2 to 3 feet.) Unequaled for brilliancy of color. The flowers are of enormous size, often 6 inches in diameter and the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet to deep maroon. Pkt., 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—Annual. These grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquets, and are desirable for winter bouquets. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

PANSIES (Annual)

Barteldes Giant Market Pansies—This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. Flowers are of immense size, and very rich coloring. Plants bear an abundance of giant blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

Good Mixed—A very good strain of all colors. Excellent for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX—Perennial. For permanent beds in the garden, and borders. Bear immense flowers. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIAS

Annual. All of the single-flowered varieties of Petunias can be easily grown from seed. They are attractive in beds and masses, serve well for broad borders or bands, and thrive in window boxes.

Rosy Morn—Very beautiful rose color. Pkt., 15c.



Golden Gleam Nasturtiums



Pansies



Phlox

PETUNIAS—Cont'd

- Pink Glory**—Pure flame rose pink. Flowers slightly ruffled. Pkt., 25c.
Royal Purple—Ruffled flowers are of rich velvety purple. Pkt., 25c.
Single—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Giants of California—Produce immense blossoms. Pkt., 20c.
Striped and Blotched—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Double—Mixed. Saved from the choicest double flowers. Pkt., 30c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

- Annual. (1 foot.) The Phlox Drummondii is sometimes called the flame flower. Very easily grown, gives a quick return of bloom and offer a large variety to choose from. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Phlox Alba—White. Pkt., 10c.
Phlox, Star or Quedlinburg—Flowers are star-shaped and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

PINKS

(Dianthus)

- Annual. (1 foot.) A popular class of flowers which should be used more generally in garden culture. Blooms constantly from July until frost and if covered will bloom again second season.
Chinensis (Double China)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Laciniatus (Double Imperial.) Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Shirley Poppy

POPPIES

Annual. They bear so profusely and are of such brilliant colors that they are especially valuable for mass planting. The annuals should be planted early in the spring and not transplanted.

Single and Double Poppies—Mixed. A fine collection of all the best annual varieties. Plant these in a mass or row and you will get a beautiful effect. Pkt., 10c.

Shirley Poppy—The flowers range from pure white to maroon with all intermediate shadings. Of easy culture and free bloomers. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA

(Moss Rose or Sun Plant)

Annual. These trailing plants love the sun and stay close to the soil. Round flat flowers with vivid shades of red, yellow, pink, and white. Fine for massing in beds, edging and rockwork.

Single mixed—Pkt., 10c. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM AUREUM—Annual. A beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called Golden Feather. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Insect Powder Plant)—Perennial. (2 feet.) Hardy, herbaceous garden plants with large single or double flowers. The colors are rose, pink, white, and crimson. Pkt., 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Annual. These are very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long, graceful stems. The flowers are of purple-scarlet, yellow and blue. Pkt., 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS—Annual. (18 inches.) Flowers are dainty, often called the Butterfly Flower. They come into bloom very quickly and are splendid for borders, gardens, and also for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SHASTA DAISY—Perennial. (15 to 18 inches.) Fine when planted in the old fashioned garden, and valuable as a cut flower. Pkt., 15c.

SPRENGERI (Asparagus)—Especially adapted to suspended baskets, window boxes, etc. House plant. Pkt. (12 seeds), 15c.

STOKESIA CYANIA (Cornflower Aster)—Perennial. (1½ to 2 feet.) Flower freely from early July until frost. The flowers resemble the Cornflower in shape but are much larger and of a beautiful lavender-blue color. Pkt., 10c.



Portulaca



SWEET PEAS

The vine or plant of the Sweet Peas succeeds best in moist, yet well drained, cool soil. For longest possible blooming season, the seed must be planted early. Using the best mode, the trench method, the trench should be 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and filled nearly to the surface with a mixture of well rotted manure and rich soil. Fill in the top with 6 inches of soil. Germination will be hastened if the seeds are soaked in water over night. Seeds should be inoculated with Nitrugin. Sow the seed 2 inches deep at the rate of one ounce per twenty feet. When the weather is dry, soak the ground thoroughly once or twice a week. The earth should be kept loose 2 inches deep around the plants at all times. In the evening, during hot weather, a light spraying of the vines will be found beneficial. Sweet Peas should be cut early in the morning, and there will be longer period of bloom if they are cut closely. If allowed to produce any great amount of seed, the plant will wither quickly. Spray thoroughly to prevent infection from insects.

Mixed Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas—This variety is noted for the unusual duplexness and extra frilliness of the flowers. The blooms are large, waved and ruffled, giving them a very attractive and distinct appearance. These are in bloom three weeks before the Standard Spencers, and although do not grow quite as tall, they still have the same long stems and large flowers and long season of bloom. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Late Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas—A splendid mixture of the best Spencer variety. Growing a little taller than the Early Spencer, they have long, strong stems with blooms of ruffled and waved flowers that appear almost double. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

SWEET SULTAN (*Centaurea Moschata*)—Annual. (2 feet.) The flowers are exquisitely fringed, 3 to 4 inches across, borne on long stems and are very fragrant. In bloom from July until October. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—Perennial. (1 foot.) It does not flower until the second year from seed; commences blooming in early summer and continues to flower for several weeks. Pkt., 10c.

TEN-WEEKS STOCKS (*Cut and Come Again*)—*Cheiranthus Mattioli*—Annual. (1 to 2 feet). The flowers look like small rosettes, appear on long stalks, are exceedingly fragrant, and are of all colors. Pkt., 10c.

VERBENAS—Annual. One of the most popular bedding annuals. The flowers are of very bright colors produced from June until frost. Pkt., 10c.

VINCA (*Periwinkle or Old Maid*)—Perennial. (1 foot.) Glossy green leaves, red and white flowers. Flowers from seed the first season and if taken into the house before frost will bloom all winter. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLET—Perennial. (5 inches.) They bloom sooner than most other flowers and their fragrance is delightful. They will thrive in shady places. A violet bed around the foot of a big shade tree is very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER—Perennial. The coloring runs mainly to rich yellow, orange and purple, and is oriental in effect. Fine for indoor culture. Double, Pkt., 10c; Single, Pkt., 10c.



Ten-Weeks Stocks

ZINNIAS (Annual)

Barteldes Colossal Zinnia—Flowers are of immense size and thickly set with velvety petals. Plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely and make excellent material for masses or cutting. Red, white, yellow, pink or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Fantasy—Award of Merit in the All American Flower Selections for 1935. The medium size chrysanthemum-like flowers are composed of shaggy ray-like petals that are borne on long stems. They come only in mixtures, but cover a wide range of color from the brightest red and orange to the popular pastel shades of pink and cream. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Zebra Zinnia—Striped. Like Zebra and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnia—This is a new giant flowered type, the petals overlapping in such a manner as to give the blossoms the appearance of a decorative dahlia. The colors of this type are not so brilliant as the others, but are soft shades of lavender, rose and old gold. They are very strong, vigorous growing plants, and bloom profusely throughout the summer. Red, yellow, white, pink or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Pompon or Miniature Zinnia—A dainty and ornamental Zinnia which is very useful for borders. They stand transplanting readily and are fine for bedding in small gardens where tall plants spoil the effect. They come in all the beautiful shades of coloring of the tall Zinnias and the flowers are just as perfect in form. Pkt., 10c.



Vinca

Double Mixed Zinnias—Extra double flowers; good producers. Pkt., 10c.

Victory Quilled Zinnias—The petals of these flowers are peculiarly quilled and twisted, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The twisting of the petals reflects the colors in a pleasing manner. Pkt., 10c.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER—(2 feet.) The flowers resemble balls of tufted wool. From early summer until late fall there are countless flowers. We offer this in Red, Pink or Yellow. Please specify color. Pkt., 15c.



Pompon or Miniature Zinnia



Barteldes Colossal Zinnia

CLIMBERS

ANNUAL CLIMBERS—Mixed. Annual. A splendid mixture of pretty flowering, climbing annuals. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE and PEAR—Annual. Curiously shaped golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe and shows the seed. Either Apple or Pear. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—Annual. Well known climbing annual with elegantly fringed bright yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—Annual. Has beautiful fern-like leaves and is covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CLEMATIS—Perennial. Usually grown from roots, but can also be started from seed. Pkt., 10c.

CLIMBING BLACK-EYED SUSAN (*Thunbergi Alatum*)—Annual. (4 feet.) Beautiful free flowering tender annual twiner of rapid growth. Flowers are buff, white, and orange. Pkt., 10c.

CONVOLVULUS (MORNING GLORY)

Tall Morning Glory (*Convolvulus Major*). Annual. (10 feet.) It soon covers a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. Pkt., 10c.

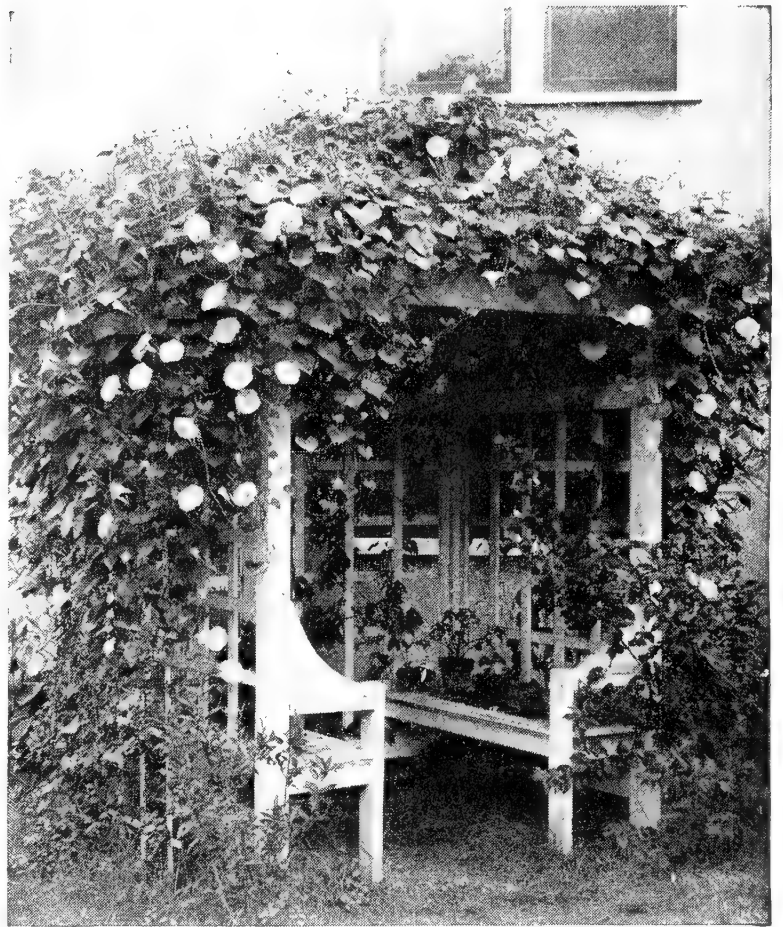
Dwarf Morning Glory—(Annual.) The flowers are of rich shades of blue rivaling the pansy for beauty. Blossoms from July until frost. Pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Blue Morning Glory—(Annual.) Beautiful large blue flowers which make a wonderful display when in bloom. Pkt., 15c.

Scarlett O'Hara—Large soft scarlet flowers borne in great profusion. Flowers remain open longer than most morning glories. Pkt., 15c.

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*)—Annual. (15 feet.) Very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful small star-shaped flowers. Pkt., 10c.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEA—Perennial. A perennial climber producing a succession of white, rose, and purple blossoms. Pkt., 10c.



Morning Glory

GOURDS

Annual. (10 to 20 feet.) Rapid growing, interesting annual climbing plants with ornamental foliage and curiously shaped fruit.

Dipper—A round gourd with a long neck, making an excellent dipper. Pkt., 10c.

Nest Egg—White, egg-shaped. Pkt., 10c.

Sugar Trough—Thick shell makes fine dishes. Pkt., 10c.

Dish Rag—When shelled and seeds removed, inside makes a good dish cloth or bath sponge. Pkt., 10c.

Hercules Club (Also called **New Guinea Bean**)—The fruit is a long club-shaped gourd. Pkt., 10c.

Calabash Pipe—A rapid growing climber from South Africa. The calabash pipes are made from this fruit. Pkt., 10c.

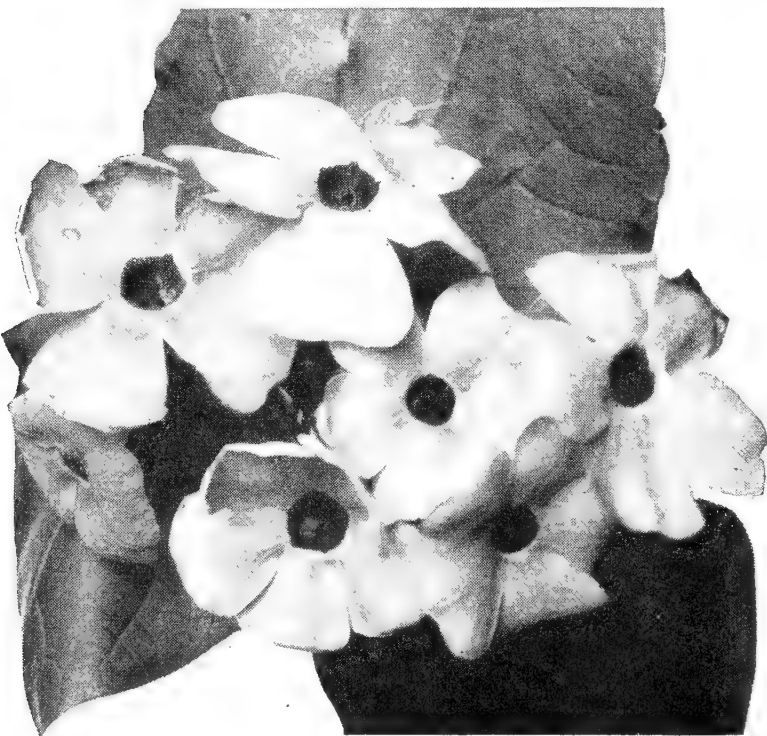
Mixed Gourds—All kinds mixed. Pkt., 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN (*Dolichos Lablab*)—Annual. (Usual height 10 to 20 feet.) Splendid climbers with abundant cluster spikes of purple and white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)—Perennial. The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. Leaves resemble those of a lima bean and the foliage is very dense. Pkt., 10c.

MOONFLOWER (*Ipomea Mexicana*)—Annual. Beautiful waxy flowers open at night and on cloudy days, and their fragrance is delightful. Either white flowered or blue flowered. Pkt., 10c.

PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora Coerulea*)—Annual. Attractive purplish blue flowers, blooming profusely for several months. A native of tropical South America where it climbs from tree to tree. Pkt., 10c.



Climbing Black-Eyed Susan



ALFALFA

Always the Most Profitable Crop to Raise . . .

Don't Put Weeds Back on Your Land. Buy Only Pure Seed From a Reliable Dealer. Alfalfa Is About the Best Crop a Farmer Can Raise. It Is Almost Indispensable on the Farm.

Alfalfa increases land value; Alfalfa puts nitrogen into the soil, especially if the seed is inoculated before being planted.

. . . for Lasting Fields

USE HARDY STRAINS OF ALFALFA and northern grown seed that will withstand winter killing and be resistant to disease. A well fed plant yields more hay and is much less likely to be damaged by wilt or blight. A bag of Superphosphate per acre will supply the food that Alfalfa needs in this section of the country. The extra hay produced will more than pay for the cost of the fertilizer.

MEEKER BALTIC. Grown mostly under dry conditions in northwestern Colorado. Produces an abundance of hay for three or four years. It has not proven to be resistant to wilt and for that reason should only be planted where the intention is to plow it up after four years.

HARDESTAN. A wilt-resisting variety and a good hay yielder. It is a poor seed yielder and the supply is seldom enough to satisfy the demand.

GRIMM. A well known hardy strain. Does not winter kill and produces more and finer hay than common Alfalfa. We can supply northern Wyoming and Montana Grimm.

LADAK. Ladak is more resistant to Alfalfa wilt than any other variety, and is one of the hardiest if not the hardiest of all Alfalfa. Stocks are very limited.

COSSACK. Another hardy strain that is growing in popularity each year.

WYOMING "BUCKAROO BRAND." We can supply northern Wyoming common or Grimm Alfalfa. Buckaroo Brand is specially cleaned and is very high in purity and germination. Grown on the wind swept plains of northern Wyoming where temperatures drop down to nothing and below. Like the cowboy on the bucking horse on the branded bag, it has to be tough to survive.

"COLUMBINE BRAND" ALFALFA. When you see "Columbine Brand" on a bag or tag, you don't have to ask your dealer to show you the seed. Whether it's from Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, you can rest assured that the quality of the seed itself is the acme of perfection.

ARGENTINE ALFALFA. Owing to short supplies of American-grown seed there will be a supply of Argentine seed for this year's seeding. This is similar to our common type seed. It should produce hay for at least four years as far north as the Colorado-Wyoming line. 10% of the seed is stained red as a means of identification.

LAWN GRASSES

COLUMBINE MIXED LAWN GRASS. Fine for new lawn or for thickening up an old one. Contains the right amount of Bent and other fine grasses to form a beautiful fine turf that will keep out weeds. Sow 1 lb. to 100 square feet for new lawn and 1 lb. to 300 square feet for thickening up old lawns. **Price, \$1.25 per lb.**

BARTCO MIXED LAWN GRASS. Made up of fine grades of Kentucky Blue Grass, Chewings Fescue, Red Top and White Clover. Makes a very desirable lawn. Sow 1 lb. to 100 square feet. **Price, \$1.15 per lb.**

SHADY NOOK MIXED LAWN GRASS. Best to use in shade under trees and north of buildings. Also does well in the sun. Sow 1 lb. to 100 square feet. **Price, \$1.00 per lb.**

ASTORIA BENT GRASS. Lighter green color than Seaside. Sow same amount as Seaside. Our seed is certified and of the very highest quality. **Price, \$1.95 per lb.**

DENVER FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS. Made up of Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover and other grasses that protect the Blue Grass when it is young, and which later are driven out by the Blue Grass and Clover. Makes a very quick showing. Sow 1 lb. to 100 square feet. **Price, 85c per lb.**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. The standard grass of America for farms, and the most widely used in mixtures. Sow 1 lb. to 100 sq. ft. **Price, \$1.45 per lb.**

BARTELDES SEASIDE BENT GRASS. Forms a thick mat of fine grass which is of pleasing color, is easy to cut and keeps out weeds admirably. Starts quickly, and, therefore excellent for thickening up old lawns. Certified and of very highest quality. Sow 1 lb. to 200 square feet for new lawn and 1 lb. to 400 square feet for thickening up old lawn. **Price, \$1.95 per lb.**

CLOVER and GRASS SEED

Good Seed Is Always the Cheapest

SWEET CLOVER



The features or qualities which make Sweet Clover so valuable are: First, the ability to thrive, produce good hay and good pasture on very poor soils; and, second, the ability to improve the soil on which it is growing.

Although Sweet Clover is very hardy and will thrive in the most unfavorable places, it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose dirt to cover and by sowing scarified seed.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*.)

A biennial, grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, vigorous grower, extremely hardy and produces abundant pasturage and lots of hay. This is the standard Sweet Clover of the country.

BIENNIAL YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*.) This is also a biennial, about two weeks earlier than the white, but not quite as tall. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratensis*.) Be careful to select seed which does not contain Buckthorn. You can depend on our Sunflower and Columbine brands of Red Clover.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*.) A hardy perennial, excellent for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass for lawns and pasture.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Especially valuable for growing on wet or swampy land.

MAMMOTH SAPLING or PEA VINE CLOVER. A rank grower which makes it a valuable fertilizer.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER. A clover that is becoming very popular for use on alkali ground. It makes excellent pasture for live stock and will thrive, when once established, in very wet ground. It will even grow right under water. Five or six pounds will seed an acre. Where it is difficult to get a stand from seed, we recommend growing Strawberry Clover in good soil and transplanting it on the poor soil.

MOUNTAIN BROME GRASS (*Bromus Marginatus*.) A perennial bunch grass that starts very early in the spring and stays green longer than most grasses. Hardy and stands drought well. Mixes well with Alfalfa. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

PASTURE MIXTURES

MORTON'S PASTURE MIXTURE. For permanent irrigated pastures.

	Lbs.
Orchard Grass	15
Brome Grass	15
Meadow Fescue	10
Timothy	6
Yellow Sweet Clover	4

Total pounds for one acre.....50

GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR ALKALINE SOILS.

	Lbs.
Yellow Sweet Clover	6
Slender Wheat Grass	8
Meadow Fescue	6
Brome Grass	6
Red Top	4

Total pounds for one acre.....30

TIMOTHY and ALSIKE MIXED. Used extensively in the mountain area. We can supply mixtures containing 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% Alsike.



PASTURE GRASS SEED

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) Withstands droughts, grows well in the shade, flourishes in wet or poor ground. Good pasture for cows. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

BROMUS INERMIS or HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS. Cattle like it, wonderful drought resister, and will stand intense cold. Aside from alfalfa no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than *Bromus Inermis*.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*.) Bermuda grass lawns remain green all summer without artificial watering. Seed is sown at the rate of one pound to 500 square feet, for lawns and 3 to 5 pounds per acre for pasture.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*.) Well adapted to spring and summer grazing, greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent hay crop. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

WESTERN WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyrum Smithii*.) Grows taller than Crested Wheat Grass and produces more hay and seed per acre, but does not provide as much pasturage. A good drought resister and perennial.

MEADOW FESCUE or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca Pratensis*.) Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Succeeds on poor soils, makes good hay earlier than other varieties, cattle thrive on it whether in dry or green state. Withstands dry weather and freezing, and produces an abundant crop of seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. A mixture of $\frac{2}{3}$ Meadow Fescue and $\frac{1}{3}$ Kentucky Blue Grass is fine for lawns.

PASTURE GRASS SEEDS (Cont'd)

RED TOP GRASS. One of our best native grasses. Especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands, liable to overflow, and on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses. Mixed with Alsike Clover makes fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. Fourteen pounds of solid seed to the acre. Should be cut when in full flower. More easily cured than any other grass.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyrum cristatum*.) A perennial with fibrous root system and bunching tendency, especially well adapted to dry land areas. It responds quickly to small amounts of moisture, starts earlier in the spring and grows later in the fall than other grasses. Good for hay or pasture. Sow 1-inch deep, 6 to 10 lbs. per acre in close drills.

SLENDER WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyrum tenerum*.) Another good perennial with drought-resisting habits. Produces 1½ tons of hay per acre, which is well liked by live stock.

REED CANARY GRASS. A perennial that will do well in very moist places. Makes good hay and pasture. Sow six pounds per acre. Smothers out weeds.

LADINO CLOVER. A giant form of White Clover, growing 2 to 4 times as large.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A tall, long-lived, drop-rooted perennial that is winter hardy. Height 3 to 5 feet. Requires well-drained, light soils, with medium moisture. Used for hay and pasture.

TALL FESCUE. Somewhat coarser than Meadow Fescue and more drought resistant, more productive, more alkali tolerant and fully as palatable.

BLUE GRAMA GRASS. Valuable for reseeding ranges. Resistant to over grazing. Sow 12 pounds per acre in March or April not to exceed ¾ to 1 inch deep.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS — Fairway Strain. Grows shorter than the Standard strain, has more and finer leaves and produces about the same amount of hay. Can be used for lawns in dry sections.

NATIVE RYE GRASS

A QUICK GROWING GRASS, half annual and half perennial. Excellent for lawns when used with Kentucky Blue Grass, as it grows fast and protects the blue grass. Sow 30% native rye and 70% blue grass.

Barteldes
SEEDS

TESTED SEED CORN

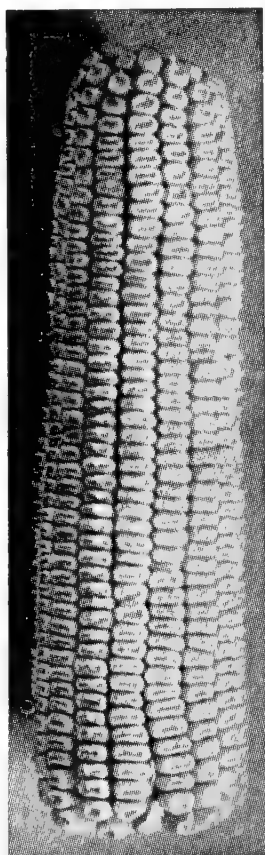
There are a good many factors that determine the yield of corn per acre. Some of these are beyond the control of the grower, but there is one very important factor that every grower can control, and that is the quality of the seed that you plant. Treat It With Semesan Jr. Ask for special free bulletin on Semesan Jr.

MINNESOTA No. 13. The king of Colorado Grown Corns. Early maturing, yellow, fair-sized ears and a good yielder. Stalks are about six feet high and are excellent for silage.

COLORADO YELLOW DENT. An early Yellow-grained variety which matures almost with the flints. Can be grown in almost any locality. Stalks of our strains are large with broad leaves. Ears are 8 to 10 inches with 16 rows.

WHITE AUSTRALIAN. The earliest and surest variety we have for our dry weather and short seasons. It is a flint corn, producing large, long ears.

SWADLEY. Will mature almost as soon as White Australian and produces better grade of corn. It is an early sort of a yellow dent, the kernels being a pale yellow with the large end a whitish color. Does very well on dry land.



BLUE SQUAW CORN. This variety grows very dwarf and is one of the best for resisting drought. Kernels are blue and white.

COLORADO No. 13. A re-selection and practically the same as Minnesota 13.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. An old standby that makes excellent ensilage corn.

RED COB ENSILAGE. A white dent with a red cob. Produces lots of tonnage for ensilage.

EUREKA ENSILAGE. A white corn, produced in the South, our seed coming from Virginia. Produces most tonnage for ensilage, but will not produce ears in this locality.

IOWA SILVER MINE. A pure white corn that does well in Colorado. We have Colorado-grown corn for maturing grain and eastern-grown corn for ensilage purposes.

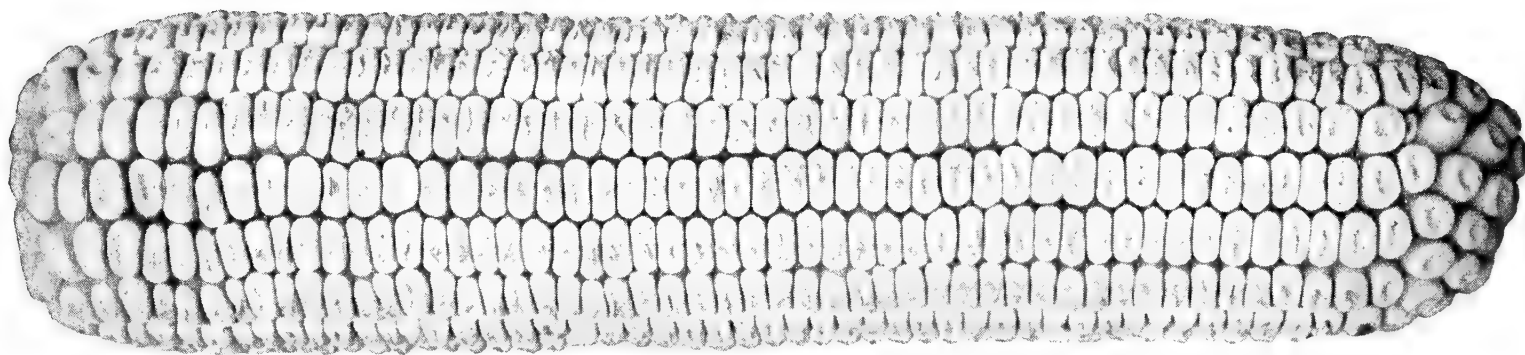
IMPROVED LEAMING. A good ensilage corn. Stalks are 10 to 12 feet high with plenty of leaf.

IOWA GOLD MINE. A yellow corn for ensilage purposes and a good one.

SEMESAN JR. for field and sweet corn. Protects it from rotting in cold, wet soil, controls seedling blight. See page 38.

Barteldes Corn Treatment keeps pheasants, crows and cut worms away. See Page 42.

HYBRID CORN



Hybrid Corn has now proved its worth and is definitely here to stay. The benefits of planting Hybrid Corn over open pollinated corn are much larger yields, both in grain and for ensilage purposes, strong roots, and evenness of ears on the stalk. Stalks stand up much better.

This year we will again feature Colorado grown State Registered and sealed Hybrid Corn. This means that the corn is grown under rigid rules and supervision. Stock seed must be of known and proven parentage. Fields have to be isolated from all other corn and carefully detasseled at the proper time.

Germination must be high to rate Blue Tag.

Colorado Grown Corn is adapted to this region.

COLORADO EXPERIMENT STATION TESTS

Our state extension service has tested Hybrid Corn over a four-year period. The open pollinated corn used as a check was Minnesota 13 corn.

AVERAGE YIELDS AT FORT COLLINS, 1937 TO 1940.

							Yields Shelled Corn in Bu. per Acre		Per Cent of Check
		Relative Maturity	No. Yrs. Test	Days of Hybrid	Silk Check	Pet. Hybrid	Suckers Check	Hybrid	Check
Colorado 175.....	Slightly Late	2'	87.0	83.0	8.6	3.7	127.6	109.8	116.2
Colorado 151.....	Same as Check	3	83.2	82.7	3.3	2.7	126.0	111.6	112.9
Colorado 125.....	Early	3	81.2	82.7	6.4	2.7	119.8	111.6	107.3

During these years, it must be remembered that the first frosts were later than the average date.

The average from 1889 to 1937 has been September 18th.

The first frost in 1937 was October 5th; in 1938, October 18th; in 1939, September 30th; and 1940, October 1st. Therefore, for grain raising purposes, the later maturing corns might not always mature.

In the Fort Collins area, Wisconsin 570 and Wisconsin 625 should do well for ensilage.

In a Western Slope test, conducted on the Montrose-Delta county line, Wisconsin 570 and Wisconsin 455 outyielded open pollinated Crawford Yellow Dent and Colorado 13 by a good margin. Wisconsin 455 matured earlier than the field varieties, Wisconsin 570 at about the same time.

1947 PRICES

Flat Grain, Medium, \$9.00 per bushel; Flat Grain, Small, \$7.50 per bushel; Round Grain, Medium, \$6.50 per bushel; Round Grain, Small, \$6.50 per bushel; Round Grain, Large, \$5.50 per bushel.

COLORADO 125 (Wisconsin 455)

One of the best to use for higher altitudes.

A Yellow Corn that is regarded as maturing in 100 days. It will usually mature grain in northern Colorado when planted as late as June 1st. It is about ten days earlier than Minnesota 13 or Colorado 13.

CORNFUME

A few drops placed on the end of an ear of sweet corn will keep out the worms.

1/2 pint	60c
1 pint	95c
Applicators	90c

COLORADO 151 (Wisconsin 750)

A Yellow Corn. Regarded as a 110-day corn. Usually matures grain in northern Colorado. Yields well. Exceptionally well for grain, it has outyielded Colorado 13 under actual farm conditions as much as 40%.

COLORADO 175 (Wisconsin 625)

Yellow Grain. Regarded as a 115-day corn. Usually matures grain in northern Colorado. A good yielder and excellent for ensilage.

Our grower advises not to plant Hybrid too early. In the northern part of the state, May 5th to 15th, is the best time to plant.

All corn should be treated before planting. Barteldes Corn Treatment discourages pheasants, crows and cutworms.

Semesan, Jr.—Reduces seed rotting, improves stands and increases yields.

SUDAN GRASS

(Andropogon Sorghum)



Sudan is a tall, leafy annual grass of the Sorghum family. It is a native of a hot, dry climate, which makes it naturally adapted to the dry conditions of the Middle West. It has been grown with marked success from South Dakota to Texas, and it also grows equally well through the humid regions from Maryland to Louisiana. Under irrigation, very good results have been secured in Colorado, Arizona and California.

Sudan Grass may be sown broadcast, drilled or in cultivated rows. Where there is sufficient moisture, broadcasting or drilling is preferable; otherwise the grass is likely to be coarse. In seeding this way, three pecks to the acre should be used. In cultivated rows three feet apart, three pounds of seed to the acre are sufficient.

Sudan makes a large crop of hay, which yields an average of two cuttings or about four tons of fine hay per acre, but a great many farmers use Sudan as summer pasture. It crosses very readily with all of the cultivated varieties of sorghums, so that when it is grown near any such variety, more or less numerous hybrid plants will appear. The hybrid plants should be rogued out. This should be done as soon as the hybrids are in bloom.

SWEET SUDAN. Same as regular Sudan but with sweeter stalk and more palatable to livestock.

FORAGE CROPS

CULTURE—For forage crops, sow 50 to 75 pounds per acre; for grain, plant 5 to 6 pounds in rows and cultivate.

SWEET SORGHUMS

HONEY-DRIP. Stems tall, very juicy, sweeter than any other variety, and considered one of the very best for making syrup. Leaves 14 to 16; panicles erect, very loose and open, hulls reddish, nearly smooth, and about equal in length to the dark red-brown grains. Late.

BLACK AMBER. One of the oldest of the foliage group, characterized by slender stalks and narrow leaves.

LEOTI RED. Stalks are very leafy and of excellent quality for forage and silage. Well recommended for Colorado conditions.

KANSAS ORANGE. Differs from the Amber variety in having larger and heavier stalks, and larger and more abundant leaves. Hulls are reddish to black, two-thirds as long as the reddish yellow grains, which become paler when fully ripe. This variety is very valuable for making syrup.

RED TOP or SUMAC. One of the sweetest and leafiest of the Sorgho group. It has compact, cylindrical, dark red heads with a somewhat flattened top. Dark red seeds are small, set on very short branches, which protrude beyond the hulls, giving the whole head a red color. Does not readily cross-pollinate.

IMPROVED COES SORGO. Suitable for forage or grain. Matures in ninety days. Contains high sugar content and is sweet. Well adapted to eastern Colorado.

ATLAS SORGHO

A new variety. Cross between White Kaffir and Sourless Cane. Plant reaches a height of 7 to 10 feet and requires from 120 to 130 days to mature. Has a sturdy leaf stalk abundantly juicy and sweet. Heads fairly compact, short branches filled with white seeds, similar in size and shape to kaffir.

GRAIN SORGHUMS



FIELD OF HEGARI

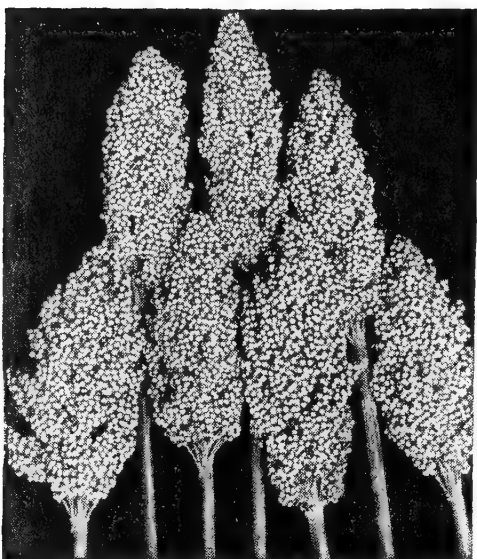
HEGARI (Dwarf.) This greatly resembles the Dwarf Blackhulled White Kaffir, but the heads are larger, the stems thicker and more juicy. Grows 4 to 4½ feet tall, matures in 85 to 100 days. Enormous yield and the earliness combine to make a wonderful variety.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR. Grains are nearly white with black hull. Characterized by stout, short-jointed stems, numerous broad, stiff leaves, cylindrical or oblong leaves, square at the tip. This is the old standard variety.

PINK KAFFIR. An intermediate between the black hull and the red. It will grow in wetter soil and will stand more dry weather than the white. Stalk is slender, but the plant has many leaves and will make as much fodder as other kaffirs. Seed pinkish white, head cylindrical, 10 to 14 inches long.

HIGHLAND KAFFIR. Originated at the Akron station. Seeds are white with small reddish-brown spots. Grows about 36 inches high. Stalks are fine stemmed and juicy.

FETERITA



Branches from the root and one plant makes several heads. Withstands dry weather remarkably well, and is earlier than Kaffir. Heads are erect, cylindrical, grains are bluish white, hulls black and shiny. Excellent for feeding chickens, makes good ensilage, and can be hogged down with satisfactory results. Feterita is noted for its smut-resistance.

COLBY MILO

A new short seasoned variety of grain sorghum which grows about 20 inches high. Heads are erect, seed are yellow and threshes free from the glumes.

SOONER or 60 DAY MILO

A non-saccharine sorghum of high feeding value. Well adapted to eastern Colorado and western Kansas for a grain crop. The seed is larger than Kaffir and is claimed to be equal to corn in feeding value.

GROHOMA

Midseason to late variety 4 to 6 feet tall with stout stems moderately juicy and slightly sweet. It tillers freely and branches abundantly. Heads are from 8 to 15 inches long and may or may not be well exerted from the upper leaf sheath or boot. Botanical origin is uncertain, but believed to be a cross between Feterita and some variety of sorghum.

BROOM CORN

BLACK SPANISH. The leading standard variety. Glumes are dark brown to black. Favored by growers because of early maturity and tendency to produce finer, straighter brush with less reddening than the older type.

MILLET



Used in this country principally as a catch crop and for this purpose it is very valuable, as it can be sown quite late and still make an excellent crop of hay. A very good crop to grow on foul land to get rid of weeds. Also makes lots of feed.

GERMAN MILLET. Enormous heads, heavy yield of seed and hay.

SIBERIAN MILLET. Early, hardy, withstands drought.

WHITE WONDER MILLET. The heads of this variety will run from 8 to 18 inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Foliage heavy.

JAPANESE MILLET. Also known as Billion Dollar Grass. Enormous yields.

HOG MILLET. Large seeded yellow variety. Seed makes excellent feed.

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET. Large seeded red variety.

WHEAT

TENMARQ. A heavier yielding fall wheat. A cross between Marquis and Turkey Red. Has stiff straw.

THATCHER. A relatively new beardless, hard red spring wheat; rust resistant and of very good milling and baking quality.

TURKEY RED. A hard, bearded winter wheat.

MARQUIS. An old standby in spring wheat. It is beardless and a good yielder.

REWARD WHEAT. A new high yielding hard, beardless, red spring wheat that does well on dry land.

BEANS

We can supply the following dried Beans: Pinto, Great Northern, Red Mexican, Navy, and Red Kidney.

SOY BEANS

Are becoming more popular every year. Used for hay, a soil builder and has a wide variety of commercial uses. Also used with corn in ensilage. We recommend the Illini variety.

We are located in the heart of the growing section, and can furnish the very best in forage crop seeds.

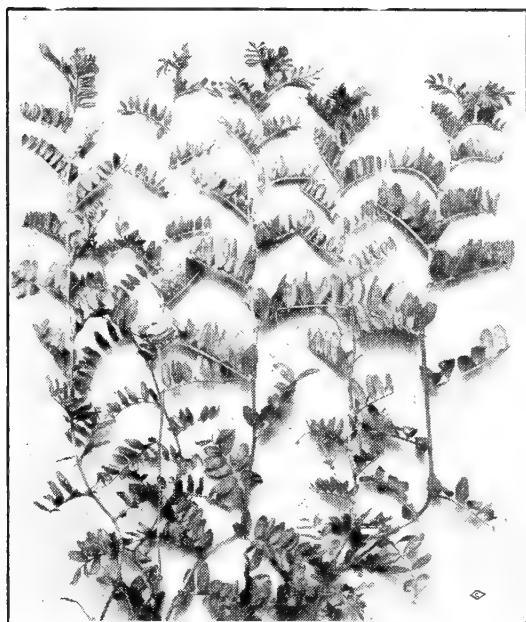
BUCKWHEAT

Will do well on rather poor soil. Used as a cover crop in orchards and as a grain crop.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed. The best egg-producing food known for poultry, and can be raised cheaper than corn. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre.

SAND VETCH (*Vicia Villosa*)



Sometimes called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. Valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. Makes good hay, ensilage and pasture, and the yield of green fodder is immense. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c.

SPRING VETCHES or TARES. Similar in growth to Sand Vetch, but for spring planting only.

FLAX SEED

Largely grown in Kansas for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre. Can furnish choice, re-cleaned seed any time at market price.

BARLEY

TREBI BARLEY. Colorado's heaviest yielding barley. Kernels large, awns are long, but break off easily in threshing and makes excellent feed.

CLUB MARIOT BARLEY. Very heavy yielder, especially on dry land.

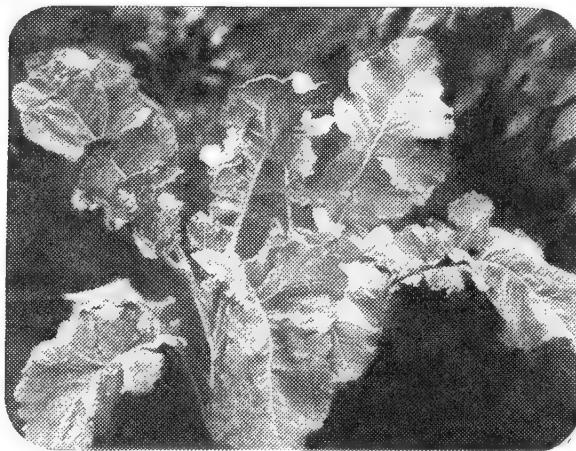
COLSESS BARLEY. Beardless, non-shattering, ripens early, yields over 70 bushels per acre and has stiff straw.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY. Has no beards or hulls. Does remarkably well on dry land and in high altitudes. Very early.

BEECHER BARLEY. A semi-smooth awned barley that is especially suited for dry land.

WINTER BARLEY. Grown like winter wheat. Becoming more popular each year in Colorado.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE



Excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens. Endures cold weather and lasts after ordinary pasture is gone. Sow on wheat stubble for fall pasture, either broadcast or in rows. In drills it takes three to five pounds and broadcast five to ten pounds per acre.

SPELTZ or EMMER

A dry land grain introduced from Russia. It is a species of drought-resisting barley, and not inclined to rust. Thrives on poor land and in stony ground, but does best in dry prairie regions with hot summers. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre.

FIELD PEAS

San Luis Valley or Colorado Stock; Do Well as High as 9,000 Feet.

Field peas grow on most any kind of soil but do best on clayey loams. It makes exceptionally good feed for lambs and hogs and the straw is relished by stock. A soil builder. Sow 40 to 50 pounds by drill or 80 to 90 pounds broadcast.

BALBOA RYE

An improved fall or winter rye. Produces grain and pasture in abundance. When milk cows are pastured on Balboa Rye their milk is not affected as far as taste is concerned.

SPRING RYE

A quick growing crop which does well on poor worn out soil under dry conditions. Excellent crop for ridding ground of wild oats and other bad weeds. Makes good early pasture and can be used for hay.

COLORADO No. 37 OATS

Because of its stiff straw, it is the best Oat for irrigated sections. A white mid-season Oat that yields a heavy crop.

BRUNKER OATS

Developed by the Colorado Agricultural College at their Akron station. A red Oat which matures early and is drought resistant. A very good dry land Oat.

VICTORY OATS

Swedish type, kernels plump, hulls thin, good yielder, straw stiff and medium early.

VICLAND OATS

A new early yellow oats developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from a cross of Victoria and Richland. Fifty per cent greater yields are reported for this new oats in hundreds of trials by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Vicland has proved resistant to rusts and smuts prevalent in the North Central states. It's an exceptionally heavy yielder with a short straw of good strength and grain of very high test weight. New Vicland has been approved for registration by the American Society of Agronomy.

SWEDISH SELECT OATS

Yields good and is good drought resister.

SIZES AVAILABLE AS LONG AS CAN BE OBTAINED
THESE PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
DU PONT SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN BEL for Seed Potatoes. Controls such seed borne diseases as scab, rhizoctonia and black leg, and prevents the seed piece from rotting, improves the germination and produces a bigger crop of better quality. 2-oz. envelope, 35c; 1-lb. tin, \$1.83; 4-lb. tin, \$6.33.



NEW IMPROVED CERESAN. A new low cost grain disinfectant. Costs only 1 7/8 to 2 1/3 cents per bushel. Unusually effective in controlling bunt or stinking smut of wheat, covered smut and stripe of barley, and oat smuts. Frequently improves the stand and yield of grain 1 to 5 bushels per acre. Easily and quickly applied by 20 revolutions of seed treater or three turnings with a shovel. Seed should be treated 24 hours before planting. Does not reduce drilling rate nor damage drill. One pound treats 32 bushels of wheat, oats, or barley. 4-oz. tin, 35c; 1-lb. tin, 90c; 4-lb. tin, \$3.00; 8-lb. can, \$6.00; 25-lb. pail, \$16.65.

2% CERESAN. A dust disinfectant for cotton, flax, millets, peas, kaffir, milo and other sorghums. 1-lb. tin, 85c; 4 3/4-lb. tin, \$3.50; 25-lb. drum, \$16.09.

DU PONT DEENATE. DDT-50W. A powder that mixes with water for spraying crops, animals and farm buildings. 1 to 2 pounds to 100 gallons of water on crops. Effective against codling moth, cabbage worms, Japanese beetle, flea beetle, leafhopper, psyllid, lygus bug, leaf rollers, corn earworm, corn borer, thrips. For dip or spray on large and small animals, 1 pound to 30 gallons of water for lice and horn flies and 1 pound to 3 gallons of water on ticks and stable flies. For spraying walls for "residual" control of flies and mosquitoes, 1 pound to gallon of water. Use 1 pint to each 250 square feet of wall surface.

ARASAN S. F. A new DuPont product for treating seed corn by the Slurry method. 4-lb. can, \$7.75; 25-lb. drum, \$45.00; 100-lb. drum, \$172.50.

SEMESAN JR. for Field or Sweet Corn. Costs only 2 1/2c per acre to use. It is harmless to the seed but destroys harmful disease organisms on the seed, protects it from rotting in cold wet soil, controls seedling blight and reduces root and stalk rot. 1 1/2-oz. envelope, 17c; 12-oz. can, 62c; 6 1/4-lb. tin, \$4.16; 25-lb. pail, \$13.85.



SEMESAN for Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Harmful disease organisms on vegetables and flower seeds may be killed with Semesan before planting. May be applied as a dust or liquid and is harmless to the seed. It is effective in controlling damping-off of seedlings and cuttings. Full particulars in can. 1/3-oz. envelope, 12c; 2-oz. can, 45c; 12-oz. tin, \$2.10; 4-lb. tin, \$10.10.

APPROX. 70,000,000 LBS. OF AIR-NITROGEN ABOVE EVERY ACRE.
THIS IS AVAILABLE FREE FOR SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT IF YOU

CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

Inoculating by with

SINCE

NITRAGIN

1898

ALFALFA RED CLOVER SWT. CLOVER COWPEAS PEAS VETCH A. W. PEAS SOYBEANS LESPEDEZA PEANUTS BEANS ALL-LEGUMES

BUILD UP YOUR SOIL — Inoculate Your Legumes With NITRAGIN

Inoculate your Legume seeds even tho planted on fields that have been inoculated before. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume crops had grown the previous year.

1946 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES. When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA
 Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers
 Size Retail
 1 bu. ea.\$.50
 2 1/2 bu. ea. 1.00

CLOVERS
 Medium & Mammoth
 Red, Alsike, Crimson &
 White Clovers
 1 bu. ea.\$.50
 2 1/2 bu. ea. 1.00

PEAS (All Varieties)
VETCHES (All Varieties)
 Size Retail
 100 lbs. (Inoculates up to
 100 lbs. seed) ea....\$.50
 1200 lb. size ea.... 5.70
 (12-100 lb. size cans)

LUPINES (All Varieties)
 100 lbs. (Inoculates up to
 100 lbs.) ea.....\$.50

**BEANS—Navy, Pinto, Wax,
 String, Kidney, Gr. Northern**
 1 bu. ea.\$.35

LESPEDEZA
 Size Retail
 100 lb. size (Inoculates up
 to 100 lbs. seed)....\$.50

SOYBEANS (All Varieties)
 Small (Inoculates up to
 120 lbs. seed).....\$.30
 5 bu. ea..... .55
 25 bu. (one can) ea.. 2.50
 30 bu. (one ctn.) ea. 3.25
 (Contains 6-5 bu. cans)

**PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS,
 COW PEAS**
 Size Retail
 Small (Inoculates up to
 120 lbs. seed)\$.30
 5 bu. ea..... .55
 25 bu. (one can) ea.. 2.50
 30 bu. (one ctn.) ea. 3.25
 (Contains 6-5 bu. cans)

GARDEN SIZE
 Garden Peas and Beans
 Sweet Peas, Lupines and
 Edible Soybeans
 Enough for 8 lbs. seed
 Retail Price 10c each.

NITRAGIN — the Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

ACME INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES



ACME ROTENONE GARDEN DUST. A non-poisonous dust that may be dusted on plants or mixed with water and sprayed. 1-lb. pkg., 50c; 1 lb. in pump duster, 70c.



ACME LIQUID ROTENONE. A non-poisonous liquid that mixes with water for both sucking and chewing insects. 1 ounce makes 6 gallons of spray. 1 oz., 35c; 6 oz., \$1.00; 16 oz., \$2.15; 1 gal., \$13.50.

ACME TOMATO DUST. Contains tri-basic copper and basic copper arsenate to take care of tomato blight, fruit worm and flea beetle. 1 lb., 45c; 1 lb. in pump duster, 65c; 4 lbs., 90c.

ACME BASIC COPPER ARSENATE. On beans for bean beetle, mildew and rust. On potatoes for flea beetle and blight. On tomatoes for blight and fruit worm. On vegetables for chewing insects up to time close to maturity. May be sprayed or dusted. 4-lb. bag, \$1.70.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. Controls chewing insects. Safe on tender foliage. Best control on apple trees. 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.

ACME VEGETABLE AND FLOWER DUST. A nicotine arsenical dust (or spray) for control of many common varieties of both sucking and chewing insects. 1 lb., 40c; 4 lbs., \$1.15.

ACME APHIS SPRAY. An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap and Black Leaf 40. 3 oz., 40c; 12 oz., \$1.20.

Ask for Free Spraying Guide.

CYANOGAS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Cyanogas A is a grayish powder that gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the air. This gas is deadly to rodent and insect pests and will kill them almost immediately.



CYANOGAS ANT KILLER does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can, 30c.

Write us for special circulars giving full information about the uses of Cyanogas.

Cyanogas A	Cyanogas Dusters
1 lb. \$0.75	Foot Pump \$7.00
5 lbs. 3.00	

43 FOR THE TREE

A special preparation for covering wounded or diseased parts of any kind of trees. Also repels rabbits. Comes in liquid and paste form.

1 lb. (pt.), 30c; 2½ lbs. (qt.), 50c; 5 lbs. (½ gal.), 90c; 10 lbs. (gal.), \$1.50.

BLACK LEAF 40 (NICOTINE SULPHATE)

This is splendid for use as a contact spray to kill green and wooly Aphis, Plant Lice, Red Spiders, Cabbage Aphis and Onion Thrips. It is especially effective for the green Aphis or plant Lice on Roses, Sweet Peas, Shrubs and Apple trees.

1-oz. bottle, 36c (makes 3 to 6 gallons of spray); 5 oz., \$1.05; 1 lb., \$2.42; 2 lbs., \$3.92; 5 lbs., \$7.40; 10 lbs., \$12.85.

PLANT DUST
Rest in Peace
Eliminate the danger of poisonous residue, especially on Cabbage and Cauliflower, by dusting the plants with R. I. P. Dust.

R. I. P. Dust contains Pyrethrum or Rotenone, and works effectively. It kills both sucking and chewing insects, such as Cabbage and Cauliflower Worms, Aphis, Looper, Tomato Caterpillars, Bean Beetles, Leaf Rollers, etc. Can be used with absolute safety on all kinds of vegetable plants, flowers and shrubs.

Easy to handle—just dust it on with any type of duster.

1 lb., 40c; 4 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

BARTEDES SABADILLA DUST

Non-poisonous dust that kills squash bugs, bean beetles, cabbage and cauliflower worms, etc.

1 lb., 50c; 4 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$5.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

COPPED CARBONATE

Contains 50% metallic copper. It is applied at the rate of 2 to 3 oz. per bushel of seed and is a very fine dust that will completely cover the seed. 5-lb. pkg., \$1.70.

CORONA COPPER CARB

18% metallic copper. 5-lb. pkg., \$1.15.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT COMPANY

Knox-Out Insect Powder (in pump gun).....	\$ 0.50
Pensalco Livestock Spray, 50% DDT, 2 lbs.....	1.80
Knox-Out Stock and Barn Spray, 1 lb.....	.90
Knox-Out Stock and Barn Spray, 3 lbs.....	2.25
Knox-Out Garden Dust, 1 lb.....	.30
Knox-Out Garden Dust, 3 lbs.....	.75
Knox-Out Insect Spray, pint.....	.35
Knox-Out Insect Spray, quart.....	.65
Knox-Out Insect Spray, gallon.....	2.35
B-K Dust Guns	1.25
Indor Fly Spray, 5 gallons.....	11.25
Pennsalt DDT Emulsion, 1 gallon.....	5.40
Kry-o-cide, 1 lb.....	.35
Kry-o-cide D-50, 1 lb.....	.50
Kry-o-cide D-50, 3 lbs.....	.85
B-K Powder, 9½ oz. ....	.75
B-K Powder, 1¾ lbs.	1.50
B-K Liquid, 1 gallon.....	2.00

USE GERMACO HOTCAPS

For
EARLIER, BIGGER, SAFER
CROPS



HOTKAPS are waxed paper cones, easily set out in quantity over seed or growing plants. They guard against rain, frost, cold, wind, hail, birds and insects, and maintain perfect mulch. Growth is forced and yield is increased 10 to 25 per cent. Crops mature 2 to 3 weeks earlier, and bring premium prices.

1,000 to carton.....	Per M, \$12.00
5,000	Per M, 11.75
10,000	Per M, 11.50
25,000	Per M, 11.25
25' pkg. complete.....	Each, .60
100 pkg. complete.....	Each, 2.20
250 pkg. complete.....	Each, 4.15
Steel Setter	Each, 1.75
Fibreboard Setter alone	Each, .20

BARTELDES CORN TREATMENT

Mix this with seed corn, sugar beets or any kind of seed a few hours before planting. It helps keep pheasants, crows, and even cut worms from damaging the seed.

1 lb. treats four bushels of corn. Lb., 50c.

SEYMOUR-SMITH SHEARS

No. 57—Grass Shears	\$1.10
No. 157—Grass Shears	1.75
No. 1575—Grass Shears	3.00
No. 4N—8-inch Hedge Shears.....	1.65
No. 4N—9½-inch Hedge Shears	1.95
No. 26N—8-inch Hedge Shears	3.25
No. 26N—9½-inch Hedge Shears.....	3.50

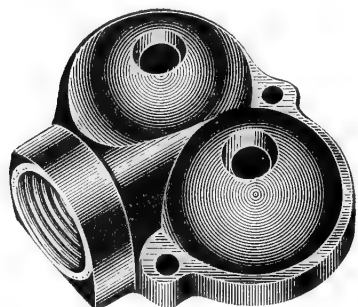
UTILITY No. 19



A wonderful little utility clipper for pruning, cutting chicken wire or what have you. Only 39c each.

HAWLEY No. 26T Long Handled PRUNER

Overall length 26 inches. Made to last.....\$5.50



Rose Lawn Twin

HECO SPRINKLERS

	Each
Lifelawn	\$1.39
Roselawn Twin.....	.35
Fanlawn .....	.25
Heco Nozzle.....	1.00



Champion Duster . . .

STRONG - DURABLE

No Gears

Adjustable
Feed

Non-Corroding

All Brass Feed
Regulator

Lead Coated
Metal Tank

Each \$25.35

DOBBINS SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS

POWER SPRAYERS

No. 3250R—50-gallon tank, 1½ gallons per minute single cylinder pump, ⅜ h. p. engine, mounted on automobile type pneumatic tires.....	\$216.85
No. 3193R—18-gallon wheelbarrow type sprayer, 1½ gallons per minute, ⅜ h. p. engine, puncture-proof semi-pneumatic tired wheels.....	142.00

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

No. 34G—Big head galvanized Tank, 3½ gal.....	\$ 7.80
No. 44G—Big Head galvanized Tank, 4 gal.....	10.10
No. 21G—Fun-L-Fill galvanized Tank, 3½ gal.....	6.35
No. 43G—3-qt. automatic lever action chemical sprayer	3.20

HAND SPRAYERS

No. 702—Tin, lithographed, 1 qt.....	\$ 0.60
No. 710—Tin, lithographed, 10 oz.....	.40

WHEELBARROW SPRAYERS

No. 3171R—12-gallon tank, pressure tank, semi-pneumatic tired	\$ 32.50
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DUSTERS

No. 200—Crank Duster, 5 to 10 lb. capacity.....	\$ 17.60
No. 132—Hand Duster	1.45
No. 121—Hand Duster	3.35

FLAME THROWERS

No. 99—Aeroil Weed Burner	\$ 22.80
No. 12—Dobbins Weed Burner	19.25

CORN PLANTER

Dobbins Hand Corn Planter No. 920.....	\$ 2.85
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BLACK FLAG—DDT Household INSECT SPRAY

New improved Black Flag kills insects faster than ever. The spray is AA government standard.

Pint	\$0.25
Quart .....	.45
Gallon	1.50
4-oz. Fly Sprayer.....	.39



WEEDONE - WEEDAR

Are both 2, 4-D Acid Weed Killers that kill lawn weeds without injuring Blue Grass and control farm weeds without permanently injuring the soil. Weedone has an emulsified oil base while Weedar is clear.

WEEDONE 2-4D LIQUID WEED KILLER (Emulsified)		WEEDAR, 20% (Not Emulsified)	
6-oz.	\$ 0.75	6-oz.	\$ 0.59
1-quart	2.50	1-quart	1.69
1-gallon	7.50	1-gallon	5.95
5-gallon	30.00	5-gallon	22.35
54-gallon	270.00	54-gallon	216.00

HOZON

Attaches between hose and faucet or between any two lengths of hose. Suction tube is dropped into bucket of 2, 4-D Weed Killer, which is drawn in, safely diluted and applied while you sprinkle with your regular hose nozzle. (4 oz. of Barteldes 70% 2, 4-D Weed Killer to 1 gallon of water treats 2,000 sq. ft. of lawn area with a Hozon.) Hozon Price, \$1.75.

SPERGON INCREASES CROP YIELDS

Spergon is a seed protectant. For all seed in all soils. Compatible with legume bacteria, stimulates growth, and prevents seed decay and damping off. Reports show that Pinto bean growers increased their stands 29% in Colorado by using three ounces of Spergon per hundred pounds of seed.

1-oz. pkg., 25c; 1-lb. pkg., \$2.10; 5-lb. drum, \$10.00; 10-lb. drum, \$19.70; 50-lb. drum, \$93.80; 100-lb. drum, \$178.00. Wettable Spergon—1-lb. pkg.\$1.10

SHERMAN ACCESSORIES

Tulip Sprinkler	\$1.60
Gold Label Nozzle.....	1.05
Metal Hose Couplings, Long Grip.....	.42
Metal Hose Menders, Long Grip.....	.14
Metal Hose Clamps .....	.07
Brass Hose Couplings No. 85.....	.27
Lakeside Jr. Sprinkler	4.00
Dart Nozzle .....	.75

GOODRICH OOZER HOSE

Irrigates soil by seepage. 18 ft., \$1.90; 30 ft., \$2.90.

GOODRICH KOROSEAL HOSE

Light in weight, green in color: Will last for years and years. 5/8-inch, 50 feet, coupled, \$9.70.

BOSTROM FARM LEVEL

Bostrom Levels are the most simple, accurate, durable and complete outfits ever made in the low-priced field. Used for terracing, ditching, irrigating, tile draining, grading, leveling foundations, running lines, getting angles, or any work requiring a dependable level with telescope. Literature on request.

AEROSOL BOMB

DDT—Pyrethrum container packed under pressure. Turn knob for two seconds for average sized closets and ten seconds for average sized room. One bomb treats 100 rooms or one room 100 times. For flies, moths, bedbugs, etc. Bomb about 6 inches high, light and easy to handle. Each, \$2.95.

HAYES Jr. SPRAY GUN



FOR "AVERAGE SIZE" GARDEN

Famous all-purpose sprayer makes 3 gallons of mixed spray material at a time. Sprays liquids and most wettable powders up, down, sideways. Light, easy to use. Just attach HAYES JR. to garden hose, turn on the hydrant, lightly press the conveniently long lever—and HAYES JR. sprays! Gives efficient performance of heavy, expensive equipment. Operates on water pressure from 30 to 175 pounds. No moving parts to wear out or break—insures long life and satisfactory service. Only \$6.95.

HAYES ETTE SPRAYER FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

A compact little bantam-weight that efficiently does the work of many larger sprayers. Weighs just a little over a pound, filled.

Simply attach to garden hose, press lightly the No-Lead Thumb Button—that's all.

Price \$3.45 each.



LOWELL SPRAYERS and DUSTERS COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

No. 46G—4-gallon, NUTOP "PENNANT"	\$ 9.40
No. 94G—3 3/4-gallon, NUTOP "STREAMER"	7.75
No. 93G—3 3/4-gallon, FUNL-TOP "RELIABLE".....	6.15
No. 735—18-gallon Wheelbarrow "PRESSURE TANK"	41.15

POWER SPRAYERS

No. 644—18-gallon capacity, 1 1/2 h. p. motor. Discharges 1 1/2 gallons per minute at 200 lbs. pressure	\$144.00
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HAND SPRAYERS

No. 235—1-quart Tin, "IDEAL"	\$0.50
No. 240—1-quart Tin, "HANDY"40
No. 265—1-pint Tin, "NU-WAY"50
No. 208—1-quart Tin, Continuous "MASTER".....	1.05
No. 431—1-quart Tin, Continuous "SENATOR".....	.75

DUSTERS

No. 367—GENERAL. Powder compartment 3 1/2 x 4 inches, 12-inch extension. Each.....	\$0.60
No. 465—WARRIOR. Powder compartment 4 x 4 1/2 inches, two 12-inch extensions. Each.....	1.00
No. 765—ADMIRAL. Powder compartment 2 3/4 x 4 1/2 inches. 24-inch extension. Each.....	1.40

MOUSE SEED

A special kind of seed that attracts mice and contains a poison that causes them to go outside and die. Pkt., 25c.

BARTELDES WEED KILLER

70% 2, 4-D ACID

This is the product that revolutionizes weed killing. Instead of burning the vegetation back, as former weed killers did, a small amount of 2, 4-D, when sprayed on weeds, will penetrate the entire plant structure, causing the plant cells to disintegrate. And it doesn't injure or discolor lawn grasses permanently, injure the soil, is not poisonous, doesn't burn the skin or stain clothing.

It is now possible to kill most lawn weeds including dandelions, plantain, chickweed, yellow trefoil, dock, purslane, cress, peppergrass, speedwell, knotweed, mustard, etc., with little expense

or trouble. Simply mix $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Barteldes Weed Killer (powder) to a gallon of water and spray to every 300 square feet of lawn area.

Bindweed, Canada thistle, perennial peppergrass, Russian knapweed, poverty weeds can now be controlled with as little as 3 lbs. to 200 gallons of water to the acre. It doesn't injure cereals. You can raise a crop and spray or dust the weeds at the same time.

4 oz., 85c; 1 lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$13.25;
25 lbs., \$65.00; 100 lbs., \$250.00.

BARTELDES 2, 4-D AEROPLANE DUST

Aeroplane dusting for insect control has been gaining in popularity each year. Now we have an aeroplane dust for controlling bindweed and other noxious weeds. Any weed or plant that can be killed with the spray method can be killed by the dust method.

Dusting should be done early in the morning when dew is on the leaves of the plants to be killed. The dust will also settle better at this time of the day because of no wind or rising soil heat radiation.

In June, 1946, we supplied the 2, 4-D dust for the experiment on the John Metzgar farm at Broomfield, Colorado. Thirty acres of barley, badly infested with bindweed, were dusted by plane. This field also had a stand of alfalfa. The results were excellent. The barley was not affected and was easily harvested. The bindweed was soon withered and disappeared—no bindweed reappeared

in 1946. The young alfalfa was slightly yellowed but recovered.

Thirty to thirty-three pounds of Barteldes 2, 4-D Aeroplane Dust should be used per acre.

Prices: \$18.00 per 100 lbs.; 500-lb. lots, \$17.50; ton lots at \$17.00 per 100 lbs. Plane operators customarily charge 5c per pound for applying.

We believe you will find this method more economical than spraying as the handling and transporting hundreds of gallons of water is eliminated. There is no knocking down of grain or other crop destruction as when tractors and sprayers are used. Time is saved.

CAUTION: Do not allow dust to drift on crops susceptible to 2, 4-D.

Make your arrangements early.

FOR A BETTER LAWN

Velvety Smooth!

the elements needed for finest growth. It'll help you get a thick, sturdy turf that aids in choking out weeds.

EARLY . . . even before the frost is gone . . . before growth starts, feed Vigoro! No watering in is necessary then. A well-fed lawn has greater resistance to damage through adverse weather, weeds or disease, and your grass will come up stronger, greener, freer from weeds.

Vigoro is safe, sanitary, odorless, economical, and easy to use. Include Vigoro in your order.



LOVLIER FLOWERS, SHRUBS and TREES...

The Vigoro Beauty Treatment brings new life to your flowers, shrubs and trees. This complete plant food supplies all the elements needed for finest growth.

And Vigoro is best for vegetables, too. For bigger yields of quicker maturing, more nutritious vegetables, feed Vigoro regularly.

FOR LAWNS, FLOWERS, SHRUBS, TREES AND VEGETABLES

100-lb. bag	\$4.00
50-lb. bag	2.50
25-lb. bag	1.50
10-lb. bag	.85
5-lb. bag	.45
1-lb. bag	.10

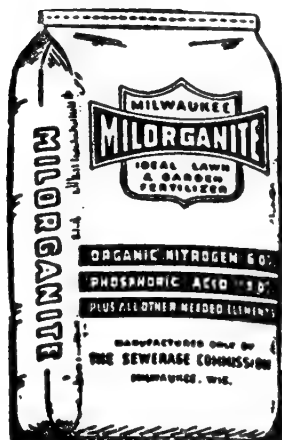




MILORGANITE

Natural All Organic Fertilizer

By using this safe and dependable organic fertilizer, you can carpet your lawn with a beautiful and dense sward of turf. Grass will stay green longer. You can grow more delicious vegetables, gorgeous flowers, better trees, and nicer shrubs.



25, 50,
100-lb.
BAGS

A NATURAL ORGANIC FOOD. Besides containing all the basic fertilizer elements, Milorganite has considerably more growth promoting nitrogen than most wartime lawn and garden fertilizers. It is rich in the trace elements, too.

EFFECTS LONGER LASTING. Milorganite fed lawns—and other plants maintain a continuous and healthy growth over long periods. Its water insoluble organic nitrogen is released slowly as needed. That's why Milorganized lawns keep their beautiful green color longer. Soluble mineral fertilizer

acts quicker, but effects are short-lived.

EASY AND SAFE TO USE. Every particle is a distinct granule—so Milorganite is easy to use. Clean to handle, because there is no dust. Non-burning, so immediate watering to prevent scorching of grass or plant foliage is not necessary.

KEEPS INDEFINITELY. Milorganite never cakes or hardens during storage—does not rot the bag. So any unused portion can be stored indefinitely for further use.

Golf Clubs use more Milogranite than any other fertilizer.
Use their prescription and have a greener lawn.



Retail 25 lbs.....\$1.50
Prices: 50 lbs..... 2.50
100 lbs..... 4.00

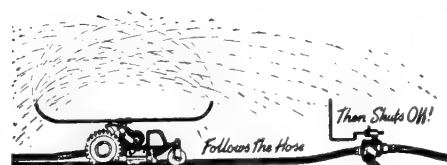
MILARSENITE

Kills Weeds in Lawns and Improves the Grass

Milarsenite is Milorganite fertilizer with weed killing chemicals mixed in with it. It is applied at the rate of only one pound per hundred square feet of lawn area. It takes about eight treatments, spaced three or four weeks apart, to kill Dandelions. Plantain, crab grass, mouse eared chickweed, knotweed, spurge, ground ivy and trefoil are killed with fewer treatments and with the treatments two weeks apart. Grass is temporarily discolored after each application. When the job is finished the weeds are gone and the grass is a beautiful dark green.

Excellent for cleaning up Crabgrass and Spurge. Per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

NATIONAL WALKING LAWN SPRINKLERS



Advances automatically over a predetermined course and stops automatically by the use of the shut-off.

Model A5—Residence size lawns which require about 75 feet of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch hose.....\$22.36
Model A52—Large lawns, small parks, used with 100 feet of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch hose..... 25.47
Model B3—Parks, golf courses, estates, etc., used with 150 feet of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch hose or 100 feet of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose 33.69
Automatic Shut-off 4.96

PAX

Eliminates Crabgrass without turning the lawn brown by destroying the Crabgrass seed in the ground. Pax also fertilizes the lawn and has been successfully used for the control of night crawlers, earwigs, grubs, cutworms and strawberry root weevil.

Apply in early spring. Best result for an even coverage is by the use of a fertilizer distributor. It can be applied by hand. Use 5 lbs. of Pax to every 100 sq. ft. (10x10) and thoroughly soak it into the ground immediately.

Per 100 lbs., \$7.50.

HIGHEST QUALITY . . . PLANET Jr. . . . GARDEN TOOLS FARM TOOLS

The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow, \$23.10.

No. 4D, Hill and Drill Seeder, less the cultivating attachments, \$18.45.

This accurate, durable, and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row at one passage. No time is lost, no seed is wasted.

No. 3 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER. Holds three quarts and sows accurately. Each, \$21.75.

No. 25 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. A most complete tool that will do all the work in the garden. Each, \$28.00.

No. 300A DRILL SEEDER. Capacity $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts, front wheel 15-inch diameter, rear wheel 9-inch diameter. Seed is planted through holes in a plate. Ample adjustment for any variety of seed. Each, \$25.00.

No. 157A 2-ROW HORSE SEEDER. Capacity of each of the two hoppers is 5 quarts. Two 300 are used and will plant rows from 14 to 36 inches apart. Foot operated lever shuts off the flow of seed in both seeders at once. Each, \$60.50.

No. 7135X SEEDER UNIT. Same as the No. 300A Hand Seeder but heavier to adapt it to use with horses or tractors. Capacity 5 quarts. Plants seed evenly through plates so it is possible to have exactly the same size hole in each seeder when planting two or more rows. Each, \$26.15.

No. 35 SEEDER ATTACHMENT. Opens the furrow, sows and covers the seed with one operation. Weight 9 pounds. Each, \$7.15.

No. 11 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, PLOW AND RAKE. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Each, \$18.15.

No. 12 DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE. The equipment consists of one pair hoes, one pair plows, four cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters. Each, \$14.25.



No. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Steel Frame and Wheel. Equipped with two hoes, three cultivator teeth and a plow. Each, \$9.85.

No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE. Is equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes only. Other tools can be added as needed. Each, \$10.95.

No. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW. The equipment consists of a pair of hoes, three cultivator teeth, two rakes and a plow. Each, \$11.30.

No. 119 GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR. The wheel is 24 inches in diameter with a rim $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, insuring easy running. The equipment consists of a plow, a wide cultivator tooth, three-prong cultivator teeth, and scuffle blade. Well made, light, strong and durable. Each, \$4.50.

No. 17½ SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Equipped with a pair of hoes, three cultivator teeth and a leaf lifter. Weight 21 lbs. Each, \$8.75.

No. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Has one pair of 6-inch hoes only. Other tools can be added. Weight 19 lbs. Each, \$7.65.

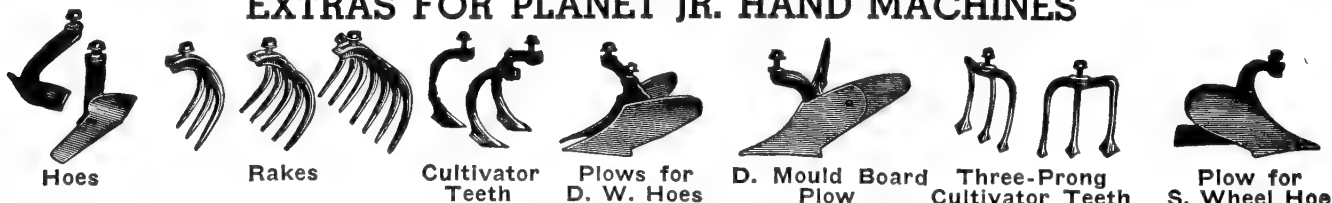
STAR PULVERIZER, LEVELER AND WEEDER. A great tool for the small garden. It is pushed like a carpet sweeper. Weight 6 lbs. Each, \$3.65.

FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW. It will throw a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 to 3 inches deep. Weight 14 lbs. Each, \$5.45.

PLANET JR. HORSE TOOLS

No. 9 PLANET JR. CULTIVATOR. Equipped with four 3x8-inch cultivator steels, one 4x8-inch cultivator steel, and one lever expander. Very popular because of its strength, lightness, easy change of width, and perfection of work. Price \$17.05.

EXTRAS FOR PLANET JR. HAND MACHINES



HOES. S100 and S101 superseding C and D1 and C11 and D11. Made in four widths. Cutting $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, per pair, \$1.30; 6-inch, per pair, \$1.45; $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, per pair, \$1.65; 9-inch, per pair, \$1.85.

PEAT LAND HOES. Like the C and D Hoes, but with extra wide high shields to prevent dirt from falling back and covering the plants. 6-inch cut only, per pair, \$2.00.

DOUBLE MOULDBOARD PLOW. It can be set to furrow wide or narrow, or to hill much or little. Width at widest, 14 inches; narrowest, 10 inches. Each, \$1.85. With connecting piece for double wheel hoes and No. 25, 60c extra.

NOTE. All attachments on this page will fit Planet Jr. Single and Double Wheel Hoes and Combined Seeders and Wheel Hoes, excepting Nos. 19, 31, 33, 60, 65, and 66.

Available as long as our supply lasts.

QUANTITY PRICE LIST

For Market Gardeners and Larger Growers

BEANS	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
All Varieties	38c	35c	

BEETS

Garden Beets	1.60	1.50	1.40
Sugar Beets and Mangels.....	1.60	1.50	1.40

CABBAGE

Copenhagen Market	3.60	3.50	3.40
True Jersey Wakefield	3.60	3.50	3.40
Golden Acre	3.60	3.50	3.40
Marion Market	6.00	5.90	5.80
Stein's Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	3.60	3.50	3.40
Chinese	3.00	2.90	2.80
The Glory	4.00	3.90	3.80
All Seasons	3.60	3.50	3.40
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	3.60	3.50	3.40
Late Large Drumhead	3.60	3.50	3.40
Surehead	3.60	3.50	3.40
Late Premium Flat Dutch.....	3.60	3.50	3.40
Danish Ballhead	5.00	4.90	4.80
Mammoth Red Rock	5.50	5.40	5.30
Drumhead Savoy	5.00	4.90	4.80

CARROTS

Table Varieties	2.00	1.90	1.80
Stock Feeding Varieties.....	2.00	1.90	1.80

CELERY

Golden Plume	6.00	5.90	5.80
Utah or Golden Crisp	5.00	4.90	4.80
Golden Self Blanching	6.00	5.90	5.80
Other Varieties	5.00	4.90	4.80

SWEET CORN

Extra Early Adams.....	.25	.23	.22
Golden Cross Bantam .....	.50	.48	.46
Trucker's Favorite .....	.25	.23	.22
Hybrid Country Gentleman.....	.60	.58	.56
Hybrid Evergreen .....	.55	.53	.51
Other Varieties .....	.35	.33	.32

CUCUMBERS

Improved Long Green.....	2.50	2.40	2.30
Barteldes	2.50	2.40	2.30
Colorado and Straight Eight.....	2.50	2.40	2.30
Other Varieties	2.20	2.10	2.00

LETTUCE

New York and Imperial.....	3.50	3.40	3.30
Great Lakes	4.50	4.40	4.30
Other Varieties	2.10	2.00	1.95

MUSKMELONS

All Varieties	2.25	2.15	2.10
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WATERMELONS

Dixie Queen	2.00	1.90	1.80
Klondyke	2.00	1.90	1.80
Other Varieties	1.35	1.25	1.20
Florida Giant	2.50	2.40	2.35
King and Queen.....	1.80	1.70	1.60
Swiki	1.75	1.70	1.65

MUSTARD

All Varieties	1.00	.90	.80
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ONIONS

ONIONS	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs
Sweet Spanish	6.00	5.90	...
White Sweet Spanish	5.50	5.40	...
Prizetaker	5.80	5.70	...
Yellow Globe Danvers	4.50	4.40	...
Mountain Danvers	4.50	4.40	...
Early Yellow Globe	4.50	4.40	...
Red Wethersfield	5.00	4.90	...
White Silver Skin	5.50	5.40	...
Southport White Globe.....	5.00	5.40	...
White Bermuda	4.50	4.40	...
Crystal White Wax	4.50	4.40	...

PARSLEY

All Varieties	1.25	1.15	1.05
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PARSNIPS

All Varieties	1.25	1.15	1.05
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PEAS

All Varieties38	.35
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PEPPERS

Chinese Giant	7.00	6.90	6.70
Other Varieties	5.00	4.90	4.80
California Wonder	6.50	6.40	6.30

PUMPKINS

Small Sugar	1.75	1.65	1.60
Connecticut Field	1.50	1.40	1.35
Large Cheese	1.15	1.05	.95
Kentucky Field	1.00	.90	.85
King of Mammoth.....	2.00	1.90	1.80
Cushaw or Crookneck	1.75	1.65	1.60

RADISHES

All Varieties	1.00	.95	.90
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RHUBARB

All Varieties	3.25	3.15	3.10
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SPINACH

New Zealand	1.90	1.80	1.70
Mustard Spinach	1.30	1.20	1.10
Other Varieties75	.65	.60

SQUASH

Bush or Summer Squashes.....	1.50	1.40	1.35
Winter Squashes	2.00	1.90	1.80

TOMATOES

Pritchard	4.50	4.40	4.30
Marglobe	4.50	4.40	4.30
Earliana	7.50	7.40	7.30
Chalk's Early Jewel	6.50	6.40	6.30
New Stone	4.00	3.90	3.85
Greater Baltimore	4.00	3.90	3.85
June Pink	7.50	7.40	7.30
Break O'Day	6.80	6.70	6.60
Oxheart	15.00	...	...
Golden Queen	11.00	...	...
Small Tomatoes	11.00	...	...
Rutgers	4.50	4.40	4.35
Bison	8.50	8.40	8.30
Ponderosa	11.50	...	...
Stokesdale	6.00	5.90	5.85

TURNIPS

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	1.00	.90	.85
Extra Early White Milan.....	1.00	.90	.85
Other Varieties .....	.80	.75	.70
Rutabaga .....	.80	.75	.70

THE "CYCLONE" SEED SOWER



A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY USED.

It is guaranteed to sow perfectly even all varieties of farm seeds such as clover, timothy, red top, alfalfa, lespedeza, sudan grass, oats, rye, millet, wheat, buckwheat, turnip, lawn grass, etc., and can be regulated to sow any amount per acre.

This machine is strongly built and mechanically perfect. The bag holds about one-half bushel of seed. It is easily operated. Weight each, 4 lbs. Price, each, \$3.50.

No. 2B SPECIAL

Equipped with bagging elevator. With or without $\frac{1}{4}$ h. p. electric motor. There will be no number 1B or 2B machines this season.

WAR SURPLUS DUST MASKS

An excellent respirator to use when dusting insecticides or treating grain with seed disinfectants. Price \$1.00.

GRASS CATCHERS

Metal bottom, canvas sides. Fits 16-inch to 21-inch lawn-mowers. Well constructed and built for years of service. Price \$2.86.

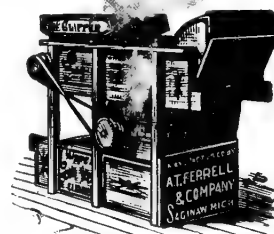
EVERGREEN

Non-poisonous pyrethrum insecticide that kills by contact. Mixes readily with water. 1 oz., 35c; 6 oz., \$1.15; 1 pint, \$2.45; 1 quart, \$4.10; 1 gallon, \$12.60; 5 gallons, \$58.00.

CLIPPER SEED AND GRAIN CLEANERS

The Clipper cleans by means of screens which separate the grains of different sizes and also by means of a vertical air blast which separates seeds of different weights.

Each mill is equipped with a complete set of 12 screens, especially selected for general seed and grain cleaning.



No. 2B SPECIAL.....Ask

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Protect your beautiful garden...

Check your needs for these
ORTHO pest control products



MULTI-PURPOSE SPRAY

ORTHO Garden Spray Set. For use against more prevalent GARDEN INSECTS. Set contains 4-ounce bottle of **EXTRAX** Insect Spray, **GREENOL** Liquid Fungicide and **VOLCK** Oil Spray. Makes 25 gallons Multi-Purpose Spray.....\$1.85

MULTI-PURPOSE DUST

BOTANO Garden Dust. For use against many insects and diseases. One of the safest multi-purpose dusts that can be used. 10-oz. size also serves as handy garden duster. Includes **ROTENONE** and **PYRETHRUM**.
10-oz. Duster, 59¢ 2-lb. Pkg., \$1.00

MULTI-PURPOSE BAIT

BUG-GETA Pellets. For use against PRINCIPAL FORAGING PESTS. Slugs, Snails, Cutworms, Earwigs, Grasshoppers, Strawberry Root Weevil. Baiting against these pests is easy with the new **BUG-GETA PELLETS** Compressed BAITS. 5000 baits in a 2-pound carton.
12-oz. Carton, 25¢ 2-lb. Carton, 50¢
5-lb. Carton, \$1.00 25-lb. Bag, \$3.75

APPO Cutworm Bait. A new poisoned Apple bait. Kills Cutworms, Strawberry Root Weevil; also Vegetable Weevil, Slugs, Snails.....1-lb. Carton, 35¢

CALTOX Garden Dust "525". Especially useful on Tomatoes, Potatoes, Cucumbers, Squash, and Melons. Contains Cryolite, Copper and Zinc.
10-oz. Dual Purpose Package 49¢
2-lb. Package 75¢

VOLCK Oil Spray. Envelops, wets and smothers many sucking insects. Also spray carrier for other sprays.
4-oz. Bottle, 25¢ 1-Pint Bottle, 50¢
1-Gallon Can \$2.25

ORTHOL Garden Spray. (GARDEN VOLCK with DDT.) Kills Aphis, Thrips, Mealybugs and many other insects.
4-oz. Bottle 49¢

ORTHO Sowbug Killer. A specially prepared bait for use against Sowbugs and Pillbugs..... 1-lb. Can, 50¢

ORTHO Ant and Roach Powder. A Fluorine-Pyrethrum Insecticide for use against Ants, Roaches, Silverfish. Easy to use..... 4 1/2-oz. Shaker, 25¢

ANT-B-GON Ant Poison. Four to eight Dispensers are enough for average home. Easy to refill. Ants feed from "WICK"... can't get inside. For Argentine and Sweets-eating ants. Set of four 1-oz. Dispensers 60¢
Ant poison to refill dispensers:
4-oz. Bottle, 20¢ 1 Pint, 50¢

EXTRAX Insect Spray. Contains Rotenone and Pyrethrum. Kills by contact insects such as Aphis, Beetles, Caterpillars, Thrips.
4-oz. Bottle, \$1.00 1 Pint, \$2.75
1/2 Gallon \$7.95

TWO NEW DDT INSECTICIDES

PEST-B-GON Insect Spray. Contains 20% DDT. Kills Beetles, Worms, Thrips, Ants, Leafhoppers; also Houseflies (as screen paint), Mosquitoes, Fleas. 4-oz. Bottle, 65¢ 1 Pint, \$2.00

PEST-B-GON Insect Dust. Contains 10% DDT. Kills many Thrips, Plant Bugs, Beetles, Worms, Leafhoppers—Fleas, Bedbugs, Roaches, Silverfish, Ants.....10-oz. Duster Package, 60¢

ORTHO Lead Arsenate. A stomach poison for use as a spray or dust... 1 lb., 35¢

GREENOL Liquid Fungicide. A copper fungicide used to prevent Powdery Mildew..... 1 Pint, \$1.50
4-oz. Bottle, 60¢ 1/2 Gallon, \$3.95

"ORTHO" BORDO Mixture. Prepared Bordeaux Mixture..... 1 lb., 35¢

FLOTOX Garden Sulfur. Finely powdered. Use as a dust or spray... 26 ozs., 35¢

CONTAX Sealing Compound. Protect cuts and tree wounds. Also has many other uses..... 1 Pint, 35¢

ORTHO Rose Spray Kit. Special Combination Offer. Contains 2-oz. bottle "EXTRAX" for Aphis and other insects and 2-oz. bottle "GREENOL" to prevent certain Powdery Mildews. Makes 12 gallons spray. Used for vegetables, too..... Each Kit, \$1.00

ORTHO Soil Fumigant. To control Cabbage and Onion Maggot, Sod Webworm.
4-oz. Bottle 35¢

TRIOX Weed Killer. Poisons soil and prevents weeds from growing. Use on driveways, walks, and other places where no vegetation is wanted.
1/2-Gal. Can, \$1.50 1-Gal. Can, \$2.40

WEED-B-GON Weed Killer. Contains 2,4-D. A hormone spray for killing Wild Morning-Glory (Bindweed), Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, Plaintain, Dandelion. Use on grass lawns (not Dichondra, Lippia or Clover).
4-oz. Bottle, 65¢ 1 Pint, \$2.00
1/2 Gallon \$5.00

ORTHO Rat Bait Pellets. Ready-to-use Red Squill Baits. Poisoned Rats seek underground burrows before dying.
2-oz. Carton, 25¢ 6-oz. Carton, 50¢

ORTHO Rodent Destroyer. Kills Gophers, Squirrels, Prairie Dogs, Rats, Mice. This bait is poisoned with strychnine. 6-oz. Carton, 35¢ 1-lb. Carton, 60¢

SCRAM Dog Repellent. A special powder used to keep dogs away from shrubs, flowers, lawns, store fronts, porches, etc. Easy to use. Does not harm animals..... 8-oz. Shaker, 49¢



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

OAKES POULTRY EQUIPMENT

BROODERS

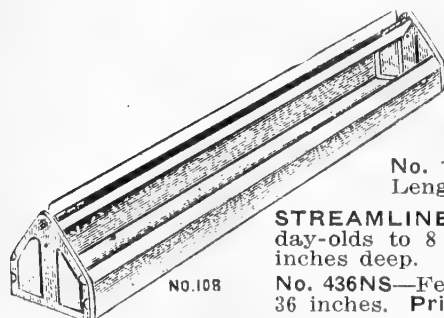
No. 560—NO COLD BROODER. Has many safety features. Big heater drum. Burns kerosene or 38/40 distillate. Automatic heat control, large fuel tank, glass sediment trap, canopy 60 inches in diameter. Maximum brooding capacity 475 to 500 chicks. Recommended for brooder houses 10x12, 12x12 or 12x14 size. Price \$23.05.

No. 3648—SUNNY SOUTH OIL BROODER. Burns kerosene or 38/40 distillate, automatic fuel and temperature control, hexagonal canopy 48 inches galvanized steel, 4½-gallon fuel tank, wickless cast iron burner, lock sealed heat radiator drum; broods 250-300 chicks. Price \$14.80.

No. 748—GAS BROODER. Burns natural or artificial gas. Automatic thermostat, even heat distribution, canopy 54-inch diameter. Broods 345 to 360 chicks. Price \$13.65.

SANITIZED FEEDER TROUGHS

Designed to prevent unnecessary feed waste.



ENFOLD CHICK FEEDERS

For day-olds to 6 weeks.

No. 108—Feed capacity 2.87 pounds. Length 24 inches. Price 40c.

No. 109—Feed capacity 4.3 lbs. Length 36 inches. Price 55c.

STREAMLINE CHICK FEEDERS. For day-olds to 8 weeks. 4 inches wide, 2 inches deep.

No. 436NS—Feed capacity 5.5 lbs. Length 36 inches. Price 80c.

No. 448NS—Feed capacity 7.25 lbs. Length 48 inches. Price \$1.00.

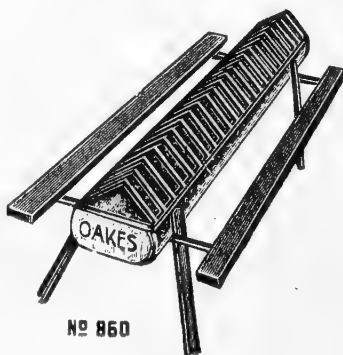
GRO-FAST ALL-PURPOSE FEEDER. For day-olds to 12 weeks. Adjustable stand raises trough edge from 2½ to 5½ inches above floor. Trough 5 inches wide, 2½ inches deep. Capacity 12 lbs. Length 48 inches. Price \$1.45.

ADJUSTABLE BROILER FEEDER. No. 3942W—For growing chicks, broilers, pullets and starting turkey poults. Adjustable stand 3 to 5½ inches. Trough 6¾ inches wide, 3 inches deep. Capacity 16¼ lbs. Length 42 inches. Price \$1.70.

ADVANCE FLOCK FEEDERS.

No. 860—On stand. Feed capacity 4½ pecks. Length 5 feet, width 8¾ inches, depth 4½ inches. For 100 hens use three No. 860 Feeders. Price \$4.70.

No. 860T—Same as above except it is floor type and stands on 9-inch heavy angle steel legs. Price \$3.60.



PEAT MOSS

High quality Canadian Peat Moss for poultry litter and for garden and lawn use.

Per Bale

Horticultural grade.....\$4.60
Poultry grade..... 4.60

DOPLEX PLASTIC GLAZING

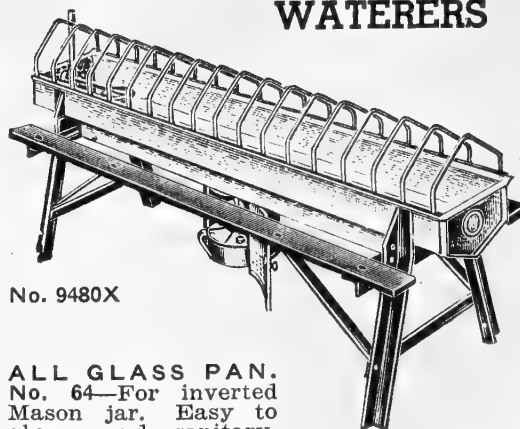
For Hatcheries, Poultry Houses, Greenhouses, Cold Frames, Hot Beds, Barns, Sun Porches, Storm Windows, Work Aprons, Factory and Attic Partitions, etc.

New Supreme "DOPLEX" is made from two continuous sheets of a special, tough, weather-resistant plastic film, permanently bonded together and reinforced with a strong uniform woven cloth. This special "DOPLEX" plastic withstands temperature from 40 degrees F. below zero to 200 degrees F. above and it is 25 per cent heavier and thicker than ordinary laminated glass substitute. It is light and easy to handle, extremely flexible and waterproof. Cuts with ordinary shears and can be readily tacked in place or may be hand stitched or machine sewn. It provides ample protection against cold and dampness equivalent to regular window glass.

BETTER THAN GLASS. In addition, Supreme Quality "DOPLEX" passes fifty times more ULTRA-VIOLET light than ordinary window glass. These health-giving rays speed the growth of both poultry and animals. They reduce the loss of poultry through rickets and increase egg production.

Per foot, 36 inches wide.....\$ 0.25
50 feet, 36 inches wide..... 10.90
100 feet, 36 inches wide..... 14.60

WATERERS



No. 9480X

ALL GLASS PAN.

No. 64—For inverted Mason jar. Easy to clean and sanitary. Price 15c.

ALL GLASS SANI-FLOW WATERER. Fine for water, milk feeding and medicated water. Visible supply. Capacity 7 quarts. Price 85c.

SNAP-ON WATERERS. No. 100C—For chicks and broilers. Capacity about 2 gallons. Die stamped galvanized steel pan has six drinking cups. Litter cannot float from one cup to the other. Carry by handle when filled. Does not tip or tilt. Price \$1.00.

THRIFTY DOUBLE WALL FOUNTAINS. Double wall construction helps to keep water warm in winter and cool in summer. Ample clearance between tank and pan edges for chicks, broilers or hens. Operates on vacuum principle to hold water at correct level in pan.

No. 503—Capacity 3 gallons. Price \$2.25.

No. 505—Capacity 5 gallons. Price \$3.15.

No. 197S—Stand for above. Price \$2.20.

No. 43—Heater for above. Lamp Heater. 14¾ inches wide, 8¾ inches high. Price \$3.05.

No. 24—Heater. Electric with cord and plug. Automatic control. Heavy nichrome wire heating element. Price \$5.40.

EGG BASKETS, ETC

EGG COOLING BASKETS. No. 15A—For gathering and quick cooling of eggs. Made of heavy wire and galvanized steel perforated bottom. Capacity 12 to 15 dozen eggs. Price \$1.15.

TWO-WAY EGG CANDLER. No. 195—Can be used in vertical or horizontal position. Candler end designed to concentrate light rays on egg. Easy to detect cracks, blood spots or deteriorated eggs. Has drop cord and plug in connection. Uses 60 to 100-watt bulb. Bulb not included. Price \$1.80.

EGG GRADERS.

No. 20S—Double dial shows weight per dozen and each individual egg. Has adjustable stop. May be set at any weight. Price \$1.80.

No. 555—Low priced outfit for quick grading of eggs. Egg tilts beam when heavy enough. Will grade from 18 to 26 ounces to dozen. Price 75c.



No. 15A

FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTORS

These machines apply commercial fertilizers on lawns evenly and are a necessary tool for good turf maintenance.

	Capacity	Spread	Price
Model B—Metal	15 lbs.	14 inches	\$ 4.35
Junior—Metal	35 lbs.	16 inches	8.60
Standard—Metal	60 lbs.	24 inches	17.95
Special—Metal	100 lbs.	36 inches	25.65
E-Z—Cardboard with metal wheels	12 lbs.	16 inches	1.25



UP TO 15 TIMES
MORE EFFECTIVE
THAN D. D. T.

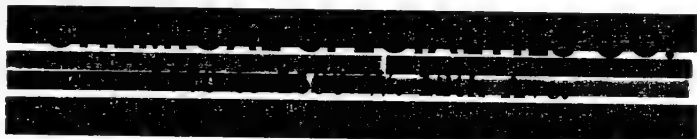


The
Complete Answer
to . . .

- HOUSEHOLD
- INSTITUTIONAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- AGRICULTURAL

INSECT PROBLEMS

Barteldes Seed Co. • Denver, Colorado



Now for the first time it is possible to obtain effective chemical control of grasshoppers, ants, roaches and practically all other pests. Previous to the discovery of Octa-Kill, no material was known to give economically feasible and effective control of these insects over a wide area.

Experimental tests have indicated that Octa-Kill's superiority as an insect toxicant applies to other pests listed in this pamphlet. In the extensive experimental work that has been conducted to date, there has been no record of plant injury due to the compound $C_{10}H_6Cl_8$, if used according to directions. This indicates that Octa-Kill is safe to use on vegetative crops.

Stockmen will find Octa-Kill the answer to their livestock spray.



- Octa-Kill destroys a comprehensive variety of insects.
- Octa-Kill does not scatter insects. A single application destroys the initial infestations, and Octa-Kill's residual activity prevents recurrence for as long as 3 months.
- Octa-Kill's insectidal vapors perme-

ate insect breeding and hiding places, thus insuring insect kill in these vital areas where other toxicants cannot reach.

- Octa-Kill's fumigating action makes it ideal for use in mills, box cars, warehouses, and other storage places.
- Octa-Kill leaves an invisible film as residue that kills for weeks.
- Octa-Kill has been found to be the most efficient ant killer yet tested. It can be used to destroy these pests on an area basis.
- Octa-Kill is non repellent, hence does not scatter infestation.
- Octa-Kill's residual film is non-crystalline, invisible; eliminates unsightly, unsanitary deposits.
- Octa-Kill's residual film is moisture resistant, withstands repeated washings.
- Octa-Kill's far-reaching lethal vapors penetrate hiding and breeding places not otherwise contacted.
- Octa-Kill's lethal contact time is short.

OCTA-KILL

DESTROYS ALL THESE PESTS:

Ants (all types)	Yellow Meal	Hide Beetles
Grasshoppers	weevil	Larder beetle
Roaches	Rice weevil	Bean weevil
Clothes moths	Granary weevil	Lygus bugs
Silver fish	Black carpet	Cotton boll
Bed bugs	beetle	weevil
Chinch bugs	Household	Cotton boll
Pea Leaf Miner	spiders	worm
White fringed	Household	Cotton leaf
beetle (larvae)	centipede	worm
Confused flour	Colorado potato	Horn worms
beetle	beetle	Cabbage looper
Lone Star tick	European earwig	Imported
Brown dog tick	Squash bug	cabbage worm
Human lice	Flies	Diamond back
Chicken lice	Mosquitoes	moth
Dog fleas	Mole crickets	Flea beetle
Stable fly	Wireworm	Corn ear worm
Tabanids	Collembola	Wire worms
Chrysops	Fruit flies	White grubs
Ox warble	Sewage flies	Pea aphid
Horn fly	Pscocids	Rose beetle

**Octa-Kill Is Available in Liquid
or 5% Dust**

LIQUID	Retail	Whse,	Case
Pints.....	.79	11.88	24
Quarts.....	1 39	10.00	12
Gallons.....	3.95	9.00	4

5% Dust Wholesale.....25.00 per 100 lbs.

Barteldes Seed Co. **Denver, Colo.**



BARTELDES LAWN GRASSES

Nothing around the home adds so much as an attractive, well-kept lawn, and nothing detracts so much as an unsightly, unkept lawn. Now that chemical weed killers have eliminated the back-breaking job of weeding, everyone can and should have a good-looking lawn.

A good lawn will last for years, so do the job right. Follow the six rules listed below, sow good seed, and you'll be successful.

1. Lawn making starts with the preparation of the soil. Spade or hoe to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches, and pulverize thoroughly. Grass seeds are very, very small and will not grow in or on clods.

2. Apply a good fertilizer at a liberal rate. This assures an ample supply of the elements that plants must get from the soil, available when they need them. Be sure to apply evenly.

3. Work the fertilizer into the soil with a rake. Wait one day before seeding.

4. Sow good grass seed at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet. If you sow by hand, sow half lengthwise and half crosswise.

5. Roll or tamp to imbed seed and insure perfect contact between seed and soil. This is important. A tamper or wide board can be used on small areas when roller is not available.

6. Water thoroughly, using a very fine spray. Continue to water daily until seed germination is complete (3 to 4 weeks), then water as needed but always water thoroughly. Light sprinkling encourages shallow roots.

Many large projects, such as Airports, Polo Fields, Golf Courses and Football Fields have chosen BARTELDES SEEDS.

Select Barteldes Seeds for Your Lawn

SOLD BY



VEGETABLES ARE BEST
WHEN THEY ARE

*Fresh
from Your Own
Garden*

Since 1867

The
BARTELDES SEED CO.

LAWRENCE, KANS.
DENVER, COLO.

